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Correspondence of the Boston Traveller. DEATH AND BURIAL OF NEANDER.

Berlin, July 22, 1850.

Neander is no more! He who for thirty-eight disease returned with redoubled force, a day or years has defeated the attacks upon the church two more of suffering, and on Sunday, less than who, through all the controversies among theo-

been taken from the world. studies, he was first appointed in 1811 private burning candles. The procession, which was of lecturer in Heidelberg, and in 1812 Professor at the newly founded University in Berlin. He moved through Unterden Linden as far as Fredseen walking up and down on the opposite side ceased. of the street, waiting to accompany him home. At the grave a choir of young men sang ap-

He put his left arm over the desk, clasping the religion of Christ here in Germany. book in his hand, and after bringing his face After the benediction was pronounced, every

ing the lecture, he kept constantly twirling Slowly and in scattered groups the crowd disabout and crushing. He pushed the desk forward upon two legs, swinging it back and forth,

How insignificant all the metaphysical conand every few minutes would plunge forward troversies of the age, the vain teachings of man, almost spasmodically, throwing one foot back in appeared to us as we stood at the grave-side of a way leading you to expect that he would the Neander. His was a far higher and holier faith next moment precipitate himself headlong down from which, like the Evangelist, he never upon the desks of the students. Twirling his wavered. In his life, in his death, the belief to pen, occasional spitting, jerking his foot back- which he had been converted, his watchword ward, taken with his dress, gave him a most remained unchanged: "It is the Lord!" His eccentric appearance in the lecture room. Meet- body has been consigned to the grave, but the ing him upon the street, with his sister, you sunset glory of his example still illumines our never would have suspected that such a strange sky, and will forever light us onward to the looking being could be Neander. He formerly path he trod. had two sisters, but a few years ago the favorite one died. It was a trying affliction, and for a short interval he was quite overcome, but suddenly he dried his tears, calmly declared his firm faith and reliance in the wise purpose of firm faith and reliance in the wise purpose of "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a work-God in taking her to himself, and resumed his man that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the leatures immediately, as if nothing had overtaken | word of truth."-Sr. Paul.

him to disturb his serenity. writings was bestowed upon the Missionary, heart and render it useful and happy. Bible and other Societies, and upon Hospitals. | Holiness peculiarly adapts a minister, or his learning, from his books, than in any other gaged in study. way; but here, where he has lived, one finds that his private character, his piety, his charity, all. The blighting effects of study, as usually have distinguished him above all others. It pursued, on the spiritual attainments, will be would be difficult to decide whether the influ- happily escaped. But the possession of exalted ence of his example has not been as great as piety has been thought inimical to thorough and that of his writings upon the thousands of effective scholarship. Not a few of the better young men who have been his pupils. Protes- class of people have adopted this view, and throughout Germany, have attended his lectures, kind of necessity, and no further than that neand all have been more or less guided by him. | cessity demanded. While Philosophy has been for years attempt- But is not this all visionary-a mere caprice of the work—it had already taken its place in ing thoughts. the scientific world, and could only be put down | The Rev. Wm. Bramwell was an early riser, in the work—that it was to him a labor of love. what a reproof to half the world! development of the Gnostic system," 1818. ley, Fletcher, Adam Clarke.
"St. Chrysostom," 1822. "History of the Sanctification will aid the

"Life of Jesus," in reply to Strauss, 1837. and the writings of the Fathers than any one of and ardent piety we have a cure for all these ills his time. It has been the custom upon the re- of the mind. The sanctified believer has learncurrence of his birth-day, for the students to ed to be careful for nothing; having resolved to present to him a rare edition of one of the engage in those pursuits only that are divinely Fathers, and thus he has come to have one of approved, he toils with a pure conscience, castthe most complete sets of their writings to be ing all his cares and burdens on the Lord. No found in any library. Turning from his great fears about the result of plans or the evolutions literary attainments, from all considerations of Providence can be for a moment entertained; suggested by his profound learning, it is pleas- hence the mind is left free to go out in search of ant to contemplate the pure Christian character light and truth. Although born a Jew, his whole

he dictated a page in his Church History, and But our theology teaches us that man has lost then said to his sister—"I am weary,—let us this power by sin. We assume this as Bible

go home." He had no time to die. He needed no further preparation; his whole life had been the best preparation, and up to the last moment we see him active in his master's service. The

from the side of Rationalism and Philosophy- a week from the day of attack, he was dead. On the 17th of July I attended the funeral logians in Germany, has remained true to the services. The procession of students was formed faith of his adoption, the pure and holy religion at the university, and marched to his dwelling. of Jesus Christ-Neander, the philosopher, the In the meantime, in the house, the theological scholar-better, the great and good man,-has students, the professors from Berlin, and from the university at Halle, the clergy, relatives, August Neander was born in Gottingen, of high officers of Government, etc., were assembled Jewish parentage, in 1787: studied at the Gym- to hear the funeral discourse. Prof. Strauss, nasium at Hamburg; at the age of 17 was con-verted to Christianity and baptized. After his delivered the sermon. During the exercises the conversion, he went to Halle to study Theology body, not yet placed in the coffin, was covered under Schleiermacher. Having completed his with wreaths and flowers and surrounded with

was never married, but lived with his maiden erick street, and then the whole length of Fredsister. Often have I seen the two walking arm erick St. as far as the Elizabeth street Cemetery. in arm upon the streets and in the Parks of the The whole distance, nearly two miles, the sides city. Neander's habit of abstraction and near- of the streets, doors and windows of the houses sightedness rendered it necessary for him to were filled with an immense concourse of people have some one to guide the way whenever he who had come to look upon the solemn scene. left his study to take a walk, or to go to his The hearse was surrounded by students, some lecture room. Generally, a student walked with of them from Halle, carrying lighted candles, him to the University, and just before it was and in advance was borne the Bible and Greek time for his lecture to close, his sister could be Testament which had ever been used by the de-

Many anecdotes are related of him illustrative propriate music and a student from Halle made of his absence of mind, such as his appearing in an affecting address. It was a solemn sight to the lecture room half dressed,-if left alone, see the tears gushing from the eyes of those always going to his old residence, after he had who had been the pupils and friends of Neander. removed to another part of the city,—walking Many were deeply moved, and well might they in the gutter, &c., &c. In the lecture room, join with the world in mourning for one who his manner was in the highest degree peculiar. had done more than any one to keep pure the

close to the corner of his desk, effectually con- one present, according to the beautiful custom cealed it by holding his notes close to his nose. here, went to the grave and threw into it a In one hand was always a quill, which, dur- handful of dirt, thus assisting at the burial.

For the Herald and Journal.

SANCTIFICATION AND THE STUDY.

This divine precept requires a large measure Neander's charity was unbounded. Poor students were not only presented with tickets to his lectures, but were also often provided by him with money and clothing. Not a farthing of fluence of holiness will be no less apparent there. ived for his lectures ever went to The pure heart believes God alway supply his own wants; it was all given away is no place or employ in which he is not. There for benevolent purposes. The income from his is no situation where he does not fill such a

Thoughts of himself never seemed to have ob- private Christian, to study to profit. He cantruded upon his mind. He would sometimes not well do without it. The study, without a give away to a poor student all the money he warm heart, must be a cold, barren place, but had about him at the moment the request was cheered and warmed by the sun-light of the dimade of him, even his new coat, retaining the vine presence, it becomes a hallowed situationold one for himself. You have known this the banqueting house of the soul. Let us look, great man in your country more on account of then, for a moment, on a sanctified soul en-

tants, Catholics, nearly all the leading preachers hence education has been pursued only from a

ing to usurp the place of religion, Neander of the illiterate? Does not piety add to a man's has been the chief instrument in combatting it, power in the study, as well as the other departand in keeping the true faith constantly before ments of duty? He has a more impressive the students. Strauss' celebrated "Life of sense of the value and importance of time. To Jesus" created almost a revolution in the theo- him every moment is precious. The fragments logical world. At the time of its appearance, are gathered up, that nothing be lost. There the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs consulted are many people and some Christian people Neander's opinion as to the propriety of pro- whose estimate of this invaluable talent is painhibiting its sale in Prussia. Neander, who at fully meagre. Moments, hours, days, wasted that time was reading lectures upon the Life of bring no condemnation. Not thus with the Christ, replied, that as his opinions were in di-sanctified believer. A momentially squandered, rect opposition to those of Strauss, he would brings sorrow of heart that can only be removed write a book in which he would endeavor to by a fresh application of the blood of sprinkling. confute the dangerous positions taken by that He has no time to spend in unnecessary sleep, author. He could not advise to the prohibition idle conversation, profitless company or wander

by argument. "Our Saviour," said he, "needs but was found one morning later in bed than not the assistance of man to maintain his church usual. As he came from his chamber he wore upon earth." Neander's principal lectures were a sad countenance and downcast eye. A friend upon Church History, Dogmatics, Patristic and inquired the cause; when Mr. B. informed him books of the New Testament. His lecture room that, having been detained from home until late was always well filled, and one could see from his at night, he failed to awake, till the sun was up ! carnest manner that his whole soul was engaged What a keen sense of the value of time, and

Neander's writings have been translated, and What can the student do who does not prize are well known in America. The principal his moments? What can he not perform if they among them are, "Julian and his Times," 1812. be religiously hasbanded? He may work mira-"St. Bernard and his Times." 1813. "The cles, and astonish even himself. Look at Wes-

Sanctification will aid the successful prosecu-Christian Church," which has reached its tenth tion of study by relieving the mind from many volume. "The Anti-Gnostics," 1826. "Planting of the Church by the Apostles," 1832. These consume our time, divide and distract the mind. A little guilt upon the conscience spoils He was better acquainted with church history many an hour devoted to study. But in deep

Holiness is a valuable auxiliary to study, in life seemed to be a sermon upon the text, "That giving concentration to the thoughts. The sucdisciple whom Jesus loved, said unto Peter, it cessful student must be able, at will, to chain his is the Lord!" Neander's life resembled more thoughts to a single point. He must be able to "that disciple's" than any other. He was the command his faculties, to place his will at the loving John, the new church Father of our times. helm and to speak with a voice that hushes to His sickness was only of a few days duration. silence every impertinent thought, every vagrant On Monday he held his lecture as usual. The imagination. Said Emmons, "he who can look next day he was seized with a species of Cholera. for an hour at the point of a cambric needle, A day or two of pain was followed by a lucid will be able to make a scholar." He must have interval, when the physicians were encouraged this self-command-this perfect control over to hope for his recovery. During this interval himself-over his mind in all its departments.

God. He finds this just the preparation he to his thoughts and feelings, and manifests himneed before this? Without a concentration of sepulchre of his thoughts and feelings. his reflective powers, his studies and schemes will be imperfect. His mind may emit some held together. It is the means by which consobrilliant scintillations, an occasional thought lation is expressed, joy is diffused, counsel immay be great; but he will lack the power of parted; the channel through which all the so moulding them into system-of combining those cial affections find at once their manifestation burning links into a continuous and perfect and exercise. It is the grand instrument of inchain. His sermons may be fraught with rich tellectual culture and education. Through it and valuable materials, but will be unpruned, knowledge is given and received; and by it the disjointed and out of proportion. Piety reduces intellectual faculties are furnished with their apthis concentrative power to a habit—the bow propriate aliment. Without the faculty of speech continues bent, and yet elastic. The engine has man would be a solitary, savage animal, unnot to be heated, ere the intellectual train can cultivated and inhuman. The cultivation of The loins of his mind are continually girded - in every system of education. his lights trimmed and burning. Hence he will be found the man for an emergency. His selfcontrol never forsakes him; no occasion finds him unprepared. Like the soldiers of Cor-

tez, he sleeps even, in his arms. Holiness contributes largely to intellectual energy and powerful thought. It not merely collects the scattered rays of thought and pours

Does converse with lofty themes serve to render the soul vigorous, then does the sanctified and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy chilman reap this advantage. The subjects that dren, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest engage his attention are pondered by angels and in thy house, and when thou walkest by the beatified spirits. He daily seizes the stupendous idea of a God, whose attributes are surpassingly grand, and whose Providence rules all other friends of the young would follow these things. He searches into the great and wonderful directions, under the influence of the spirit of scheme of human redemption which has engaged Jesus, much good would be accomplished. the thought and awakened the amazement of su- When I look upon the children in Sabbath perior intelligences. Such a man has risen above Schools, I consider this the most promising the world—ceasing to amuse himself with the field for Christian enterprise. But in order to ephemeral affairs of earth, vast, eternal truths do good in this extensive field, it is necessary have become the congenial theme of his study.

that we should enter into the sympathies of the young. They have their sore trials and sorrows, into infinite space, and pushing away from the and often very much need encouragement, which world, he compasses the throne of light and glo- is best given by a full expression of our sympary, and from her summit gazes upon the un- thy, through acts designed to do them good. measured fields of the universe. And every ef- God said to the Israelites, "Ye know the heart fort to measure the unmeasured—to compre- of a stranger;" for they had been "strangers hend the incomprehensible, to know the great in a strange land." It would be well for the unknown, makes an addition to his intellectual young, if it could be said of all professing might. He passes on daily to know more, re- Christians, "ye know the heart of a child." ceiving greater power to know.

daily and continuous work. And we well know and we would not have them

and delicate. It is to the soul what the micro- artificial society. And it is altogether a misscope is to the eye-brings out to notice the take that such children are the least susceptible minor, undiscovered truths, revealing their finer shades and minute inequalities. It throws may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them, than of your "stupid may be made of them." about a dry question in theology or the Bible, a specimens of dull humanity." But such chilbrilliant but mellow light, that brings the sub- dren are often misunderstood, and consequently ject into distinct notice. His perspicuity will misjudged. Many of them might say with be seen in illustrating Scripture particularly. much truth :-He opens a fountain in the desert that pours forth perennial and refreshing streams; new views are elicited, striking thoughts spring up, and the entire passage becomes invested with a new interest. Devout piety is peculiarly inventive in good things, and clear-sighted in discovering the ways of the Lord.

Sanctification excludes from the study all unprofitable books and thoughts. An impure heart brings into the study many useless books and themes, and thus wastes precious hours and talents. The air is filled with castles that can never rest on earth, the thoughts vagrant, the imagination wild. The frothy works of the day find a place and are read. But make the heart pure and these evils have an end. The whole tribe will be excluded, and useful, ennobling subjects take their place. These are some of the ways in which the blessing of perfect love will be useful in the study; others could be enumerated, but want of space forbids.

Smoky Hollow, Aug. 10.

For the Herald and Journal.

SHORT ESSAY ON SPEECH. the utmost stretch of my authority, and the ex- with weight upon their minds.

divine act: he performs, so to speak, an act of ing attention to this part of his calling. creation. For he, by applying the name to the But is it not true, that many visits that are chaoctic mass of things-in which chaoctic state not true, that many ministers, who have obtainnot anything can be said to have a real exist-ence—and henceforth gives it a distinct and in-nevertheless poor pastors? Why is this? We

doctrine, and ask how it can be restored to him | dividual existence-at least to the human intelsave by holiness? The sanctified soul has been lect. Speech is the means by which man is entaught in the school of Christ to bring every abled to manifest and diffuse himself. God thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ. manifests himself by creation—through the By grace he is able to rule himself—he has conquered the clamorous passions, the evil heart, vocabulary; and every fact is a word manifestand laid all his redeemed and saved powers at ing or revealing the nature and character of God. the foot of the cross, to be used for the glory of But man by articulate speech gives expression needs to render him a vigorous scholar—more self by words: "out of the abundance of the valuable than the curriculum of the universities. heart the mouth speaketh." No man hath seen He is now fitted to thread the labyrinthian in- God at any time; nor has any one ever seen the tricaries of science, literature, theology. A more spirit of a man: so neither God nor man can be forcible logic, a more lively and glowing rheto- known except by what they utter, the one by ric conduct him to stable and trustworthy con-clusions. Seeing his subject in all its parts and without creative power would be, so to speak, aspects he is able to give it a nice analysis-to locked up within his own bosom, unable to give touch the spring that moves the entire machine- expression or radiation of himself, so man, withry. And, as a student, what does the minister out the faculty of speech, would be the silent

be set in motion; the fires never grow dim. this faculty then ought to occupy the first place

U. V. M.

For the Herald and Journal. THE YOUNG.

"Whose step is like an April rain,

Thrown o'er the gentle flower." God had special regard to the interests and them upon a single point, but renders each ray and so the young in giving instruction to his a hundred fold more intense and effective. command thee this day, shall be in thy heart

The constancy of his meditation upon great truths serves to invigorate the mind. It is not a spasmodic effort that soon dies away and permits the soul to relapse into inactivity, but a youth. Young persons are not old persons; While we should be in favor of all proper resthe tendency of continuous study-of unremit- characteristics of those who are far advanced in an expansive view of the surrounding country, ted application to great doctrines—to strength- life. They are passing through the bright and the beautiful Valley of the Connecticut. en the mind. No one can be a devout and hon- morning of their existence, and the shades of est Christian for a long time and not experience evening will come full soon enough. I love the buoyant, cheerful and even mirthful child, that Holiness renders the perceptive powers keen has not been fettered by the arbitary rules of

"I am misjudged, because I act A light and trifling part;

'Tis little known how full the tide Of feeling in my heart. By the sparkling surface, who can tell Of the ocean's depths below; Or who by smiles and triffing words, The soul's deep founts may know?"

For the Herald and Journal. PASTORAL VISITING.

Pastoral visiting, is one of the most efficient means employed to advance the cause of Christ The pastor in his visits, comes in contact with a large number of persons whom he does not meet in his congregations, as well as meets such as sit under his public ministry; consequently, he is favored with an opportunity of preaching the Gospel to such as will not improve their privilege of listening to him from the pulpit, as well as to many, who in consequence of poverty, or the thousand infirmities that "flesh is heir to," are deprived the privilege of going to the house of God. He is able in his visits to explain What power, what energy there is in a word! whatever may have been obscure in his public With what force does a word often strike the performances; to give evidence additional to ear, penetrate the heart, and lodge in the memo- that presented in public, of his deep and heartry; and, like a rock in the river, give a new di- felt sincerity while urging sinners to embrace rection to the current of our thoughts and pur- the Gospel; he can use more freedom while poses. It was a favorite expression with Ho- addressing individuals privately than publicly, mer, "he spake winged words;" and there is and adapt his remarks more fully to their circumforce and beauty in the expression. The pas- stances; he thus comes in contact with individsage of a word from the lips is like the flight of uals, and makes them feel he has a message a bird through the air-it is instinct with vital- from God to them. And how much more sensi ity and living motion. Sound, articulate or bly do persons feel the importance of that mesother, is not a word. Sound is but the shell - sage when given directly to them in an earnest. the body, idea-thought is the soul of a word. affectionate manner. Truth when thus present-And as a human body without a soul is not a ed is almost irresistable; serious impressions man, so sound without sense is not a word. are awakened; men are convinced of their sin-Said Augustus Cæsar, when complimented upon fulness, and truths which if listened to from the extent and absoluteness of his power, "with the pulpit would make no impression, now fall ercise of all my power, I am not able to add a who have been attentive to this duty and faithsingle word to the Latin language." The rea- fully performed it, have uniformly been most son is plain. Words are not the product of successful in winning souls to Christ. And mere arbitrary will or power; their creation is while many of "splendid preaching talents" not voluntary with man. They are the product have labored for years without seeing a soul of nature and necessity; their origin and multi- converted or scarcely a professor quickened, but plication are controlled and determined by laws who neglected this duty; others who could as fixed and uniform as those which govern the make no pretensions to "great gifts" or hardly physical operations of nature. As, therefore, to acceptability in the pulpit, but who faithfully the laws of nature are entirely preterient, or su- performed it, have seen the pleasure of the Lord perior to the influences of the human will, so prosper in their hands, in the conversion of the production of words, although eminently a many sinners, and the permanent establishment human thing, is not a mater of arbitrary human of many professors in the faith of the Gospel. etermination.

This success, in whole or in part, was the result of faithful pastoral visiting. And we believe of speech divine. He who shall appropriately we speak advisedly when we say, that no man, name a thing, shall intelligently apply a word though he could preach like an angel, can to it for the first time, performs in one sense a reasonably expect to be successfull without pay-

worldly interests. And is it not true, that many visits are made to pass off the time agreeably, or to insinuate themselves into the good graces of their parishioners? It is quite certain, that by calling on families to inquire into the state of their health, to converse about the last sermon we have heard, or the last book we have read, or the various important subjects that are agitating the scientific, literary, political, moral and religious world, is not to perform the duties of a pastor; this may be done, and souls sirk to everlasting ruin notwithstanding.

But how is this duty to be performed? This is an important question, yet we conceive a short answer may be given to it. The minister in making pastoral visits should have a specific object in view. That object should be the salvation of souls. To promote this object, he should be guided by the word and spirit of God. The word of God directs him to "preach the word in season and out of season; to reprove, rebuke, with all long suffering and doctrine; to warn every one day and night with tears." The spirit of God will suggest the particular turn his remarks should take while addressing those whom he visits, and assist him in offering to the "throne of grace," humble, fervent, believing prayer, in behalf of such for whose benefit he

Ministers of Christ! we have entered, or are about to enter upon another Conference year. Many of us complain, we have "toiled" for years and "caught nothing." Possibly we have not been faithful pastors, and this may be the cause of our failures. Now let us try pastoral visiting-direct, earnest, personal effort. Let us at least the year ensuing try an experiment -see what personal effort will do. Let us "sow beside all waters,"-approach the hardened, obdurate sinner, as well as those who have hearts quite susceptable of serious impressions. Why should our efforts be confined to the young and comparatively innocent? But ere we go out to "warn men to flee the wrath to come," let us in our closets get our souls "baptised with the Holy Ghost." I give it as my deliberate opinion that one of the causes of the present religious declension, is inattention to pastoral

East Maine, June, 1850.

For the Herald and Journal.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

DEAR BRO. STEVENS :- Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to add my testimony in favor of the Weslevan University; and that, too, obtained from personal knowledge. It is not my object to repeat what has been said by yourself and Bro. Talbot, but to confirm it, and subjoin such other remarks and facts as may be important to be known by the readers

LOCATION. The location of the buildings of the Wesleyan University is probably not surpassed by anything similar in New England. They command

The site of the college buildings is retired from the principal street, called MAIN STREET. which runs parallel with the Connecticut. This renders it a very desirable retreat for the student and the man of letters. Nothing of a secular character here obtrudes itself upon the attention of the student, to divert his mind from the pursuits of science and literature.

The scenery of nature at this time is delightful, diversified and picturesque, and the landscape at all seasons of the year must be beautiful and attractive. An excellent taste is displayed by the citizens of Middletown in the numerous trees, hedges and shrubbery interspersed for ornament throughout the city. These contribute much to its health and beauty. The salubrity of its atmosphere commends it favorably to the college student, as well as to the man of science. Few places present more attractions to engage the entire mind, and less motives of a demoralizing tendency to divert it from the great object of all human education-rightly to discipline the intellectual faculties and harmoniously to develope them for the exigencies of life

and future usefulness. LIBRARY AND APPARATUS.

The College Library and the libraries belonging to the societies connected with the college, comprise more than 12,000 volumes. These are continually accumulating. The College Library contains many rare and choice works, an entire set of the Latin Classics and most of the Greek, and a set of the Philosophical Transactions; it abounds in the scientific works of the age, both foreign and of our own country. It has, also, an expensive astronomical and philosophical apparatus; a telescope with a six inch object glass, a splendid altitude and azimuth instrument, so constructed that it can be used for meridian transits. The observatory is octagonal in form, and convenient for astronomical

Russell's Magnificent Orrery is unrivalled in this country, and the only one of the kind. The Electrical Plate Machine has two plates 36 inches in diameter.

The chemical department has a good laboratory; and the apparatus to illustrate the principles of science is ample and extensive. The cabinet of minerals is also extensive, and

by the unwearied industry of the Professor of Natural Science, is becoming increasingly so. VISIT.

You will excuse the writer for being a little more minute in his relation of what came under his observation, because the present is his first visit to the Wesleyan University and its environs. The week that he spent at Middletown passed away pleasantly and rapidly. During his stay in the place, he was kindly and hospitably entertained at the residence of Prof. Johns-He and his family will long be remembered by the writer with kindly emotions. He would also gratefully acknowledge the marked attention he received from the President and the several Professors by being invited to their houses, and for the pleasant acquaintances formed at the interview or levee at the mansion of the President.

He witnessed with heartfelt satisfaction the meeting of the Alumni at their Society Rooms. Here was the greeting of friends, the renewal and confirmation of friendship, the reminiscence of by-gone associations, the free interchange of sentiment and mutual congratulations, which none can appreciate but those that have toiled thing, evokes it from the indiscriminate and said to be pastoral visits are not such? Is it together in the halls of science, and have been over and feast upon the past, exhilirated at the which does not involve the labor of others.

conceive, because the salvation of souls is not, fount of science, and buoyant with the hope the principal object had in view. It must be of the future, with a firm determination to exert acknowledged, that even ministers, at least some their prospective influence to sustain the continof them, are disposed sometimes, to do their ued prosperity of their alma mater. Permit me "own will," or to act so as to promote their to add, that these festive occasions were graced with the presence of the ladies, who are always ready to contribute to the advancement of whatever tends to elevate and ennoble humanity. You will hear from me again soon.

Yours truly,

For the Herald and Journal.

CAMP MEETINGS.

As the season is approaching when we hold these annual feasts, I would present a few thoughts, which, if carried out, will be a blessing to those who have taken the opposite course.

1. In order to receive benefit from this means grace, we should possess a higher motive in going there than merely an excursion of pleasure. 2. It should not be our design to visit the consecrated spot wholly for the purpose of being

3. Say to things of earth, "Stay thou here, while I go and worship."

4. When on the ground, we should not go from tent to tent to renew acquaintance, but go to work for God with all our souls.

5. Be not guilty of going without home or provisions. If you have no tent, you can make arrangements previous, which will be better than to crowd upon other people and feel that you are intruding.

6. Let every tent master enforce all the rules of the meeting, or strike colors and go home.

New London District.

For the Herald and Journal.

A DREADFUL THING.

To have our members lost, by changing from one place to another, or from any cause whatever, is a dreadful thing.

We must prevent it. Therefore, let it be understood to be the duty of every member of

the church in this place:—

1st. To particularly notice strangers who come among us; depend on it, nine times out of ten, they have been under Methodist influence elsewhere; but if you do not notice them and "Compel them to come in," soon they will be tempted to go with the first one who entices them wrong. Don't blame your pastor for seeming neglect. To be sure, tell him of every such case, but see to it yourself also. Don't be so bashful in this matter; strangers will be tempted, and often are, to think you care nothing for them; and thus many, very many, are lost to us. Awake, brethren and sisters, awake in this thing. I beg of you not to put all this labor on your pastor, he is only one of you; he cannot do every thing. Do your duty now, and in every chance you see, do it. There is dreadful sloth in

A PRIVATE MEMBER. Gospel Vineyard, Aug., 1850.

"AFTER MANY DAYS."

Mr. Flavel, on one occasion, preached from the following passage: "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha." The discourse was unusually solemn, particularly the explanation of the words anathema maranatha-- "cursed with a curse, cursed of God with a bitter and grievous curse. At the conclusion of the service, when Mr. Flavel arose to pronounce the benediction, he paused and said :-

"How shall I bless this whole assembly, when every person in it who loveth not the Lord Jesus Christ is anathema maranatha?"

The solemnity of this address affected the audience, and one gentleman, a person of rank, was so overcome by his feelings, that he fell senseless to the floor. In the congregation was a lad named Luke Short, then about fifteen years old, and a native of Dartmouth. Soon after he went to America, where he passed the rest of his life, first at Marblehead, and afterwards at Middleboro', Mass.

Mr. Short's life was lengthened much beyond the usual time. When a hundred years old, he had sufficient strength to work on his farm, and his mental faculties were very little impaired. Hitherto he had lived in carelessness and sin; he was "now a sinner, an hundred years old," and apparently ready to "die accursed." But one day, as he sat in the field, he busied himself in reflecting on his past life. Recurring to the events of his youth, his memory fixed upon Mr. Flavel's discourse above alluded to, a considerable part of which he was able to recollect. The affectionate earnestnest of the preacher's manner, the important truth he delivered, and the effects produced on the congregation, were brought fresh to his mind. The blessing of God accompanied his meditation; he felt that he had not "loved the Lord Jesus Christ;" he feared the dreadful "anathema;" conviction was followed by repentance, and at length this aged sinner obtained peace through the blood of atonement, and was "found in the way of righteousness." He joined the Congregational Church in Middleboro', and to the day of his death, which took place in his one hundred and sixteenth year, gave pleasing evidences of piety.

On reading the foregoing, the author was forcibly reminded of the words of the divine Watts :-

"Though seed lie buried long in dust, It can't deceive our hope; The precious grain can ne'er be lost, For grace ensures the crop.'

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The use of this epithet as applied to Americans, is said to have originated with General Washington. He was very familiar with Jonathan Trumbull, then Governor of Connecticut, a man of sterling worth and patriotic spirit, whose advice was much relied on in matters of moment. On one occasion when an important movement was under consideration, Washington, before giving his decision, said, "I must consult brother Jonathan." The consequence was that, in pursuance of "brother Jonathan's" advice, the enterprise resulted favorably. Hence a by-word arose among our soldiers; thence it reached the British army, and finally brother Jonathan became a national epithet.

Sir Robert Peel, for many years, had set an example of using his own feet on the Sabbath, to the relief of servants and horses. He might be met frequently walking on that day with some of the female members of his family, mixassociated for successive years in the pursuits of ing freely with the foot-passengers in their walks, literature. Here the Alumni of former years live and setting an example of a mode of exercise

The House of Representatives of Maine, have voted to submit a constitutional amendment to the people, restorbe kept holy has been submitted to the French Assembly ing winter sessions of the Legislature, by a vote of 87 to SABBATH IN FRANCE .- A bill to cause the Sabbath to by an unofficial member. He is derided and reviled for 19. If the resolves shall pass the Senate and be adopted, the Legislature of 1851 will meet as heretofore, in May, but the Legislature of 1852 will assemble in January instead

A PRO-SLAVERY MOB AT SAVANNAH .- There was tifying the citizens that an abolitionist was to be tarred Treatise"—is bereft of reason, and is now an inmate of

ley and its advantages for emigration.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1850.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

The Hudson-Irving-Evening Voyage-West Point-The Reveille-Scenery-Fort Clinton-Kosciusko-Fort Putnam-The veille—Scenery—Fort Clinton—Kosciusko—Fort Putnam—The Academic Buildings—Academic Rigor—Moral Characteristics.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1850. DEAR BROTHER:—In my last I gave you some account of our excursions about New York. We left the great metropolis on Monday last. The passage up the Hudson has been so often described as to have become quite familiar, if not hackneyed. But though hackneyed on paper, it never becomes so to the actual traveler; unquestionably it is the most romantically beautiful river in our country, and its shores, more than those of any other, have been associated with historical events and literary interest. They are dotted with the sites of Revolutionary incidents, and Irving has rendered them classic in our literature. It is interesting to observe how the fictitious associations which his elegant pen has identified with the scenery of this noble stream are cherished by the people. Diederick Knickerbocker and Rip Van Winkle have become almost as real to the imaginations of the inhabitants of its shores and also to the sojourner along them, as the persons of Andre, Arnold, Kosciusko, &c., and the images and names of these imaginary personages figure everywhere on omnibuses and stages,

steamboats and hotels. We were delayed in our trip until quite late in the afternoon by repairs of the machinery, but though we wished to see the scenery as far up as our destined landing before dark, we lost nothing by the disappointment, for the tranquil beauty of the declining day consists well with the calm loveliness of river scenery. As we left the dock and glided out into the stream, from the din and confusion of the great city, the slant beams of the sun were falling on its spires, the battery behind us began to look shadowy. Governor's Island lay peacefully in the mellow light, while, far down the bay, the shores of Long Island were growing dusky, and the "Narrows," diminished to a mere stream, glowed in the evening light. At each point of our progress new attractions appealed to the eve-Hoboken, Weehawken with its green clifts under which Hamilton fell; the Palisades and Fort Lee, crowned with the last rays; Fort Washington; Forrest's castellated house; Irving's less pretending but more beautiful home on "Sunnyside;" the glorious Highlands, and, amidst the most beautiful scenery of these, West Point, the terminus of our trip for the night.

Darkness had overtaken us several hours before ou arrival, but the moon was out, and added to the romance of the scenery. The chi-oscuro which it threw over the waters and along the banks enhanced the passing picture. The mountain brow illuminated with her calm light, the recesses and glens of the coast thrown into the shade of the background, the passing up and down of frequent sail with their white canvass half revealed in the semiobscuration, the gleaming of distant lights on the land. all combined to render this one of the most interesting passages I have ever made on this most interesting river But I am growing sentimental if not romantic. Let us get ashore and go to sleep for the night.

I said in a preceding letter that my design was to re turn from Middletown by a circuitous route via the Hudson, but as in my former and somewhat frequent voyages up this river I had passed rapidly from one principal point to another-from Albany or Troy to New York, or vice versa-omitting the intermediate and the most in teresting localities of its scenery, I proposed this time to pause a day or two at a few of the latter. West Point was one of these, and I assure you that I have been most favorably disappointed. I had supposed that there was here one of those somewhat disorderly looking little Dutch villages which are interspersed along the banks of the river, and everywhere indeed through Yorkdom, and the low grog-shops, lumbered streets, unpainted or untastefully painted houses, dilapidated fences, unwashed urchins, and wallowing pigs, which shock so rudely the feelings of the New England traveler, as in such marked contrast with the neat and comfortable looking hamlets of his own unrivalled land. Somewhat in the background of such a village my imagination had placed the noted military academy. I had no interest to see the supposed village, as you may well conjecture, and not much more to see the academy, being, as you are aware, a "growing" peace man if not quite a Quaker in respect to fighting, but the scenery has always been celebrated, and I am more a sentimentalist about nature than about life. So I went to bed at "Rider's" (having hardly had a glimpse of the locale, for the moon had disappeared.) to dream of the surrounding charms, till I should have opportunity to see them. Scarcely had the "gray dawn" began to appear the following morning on the adjacent Highlands, when "boom" went an artillery piece, apparently just beneath my chamber window; my sense of sober somnolency was horribly shocked at the unceremonious thunder I was startled on to my elbow, and with half closed eyes and half conscious bewilderment, listened to the echoes rolling and reverberating among the hills. But the rude surprise was immediately relieved by the sweetest music that, I think, I ever heard. It was the reveille, and seemed to consist of a single drum and some half-dozen fifes -the latter pouring forth not their usual piercing notes, but the softest and most flute-like tones imaginable. The musicians appeared to be marching and countermarching on the plateau on which stood the public house-they continued several minutes, and ceased at last with my heartfelt regret. On leaping from my bed and peering out at my window, I comprehended the meaning of this early demonstration-the plain below was dotted with tents-the Cadets were in encampment, and this gun, followed by the bland music, was to awake them to their

morning drill. The view presented from my window was quite a comprehensive one, and gave me at once a just impression of the whole locale. I saw an immense ampitheatre formed by the Highlands and intersected by the Hudson; in the midst of this circle of hills was spread out an ample plateau with very little disparity of surface, but quite elevated above the river. The Military Seminary with its adjunct buildings form the entire village, with the exception of the hotel, and here and there the habitation of a laborer connected with the institution. There was no little Dutch hamlet, no rustic grog-shop, with its rickety stoop" and creaking signboard. Most of the academic structures bound the Western limit of the plateau, the hotel fronts them from the bank of the river, (which it overlooks,) leaving an ample and very level parade field between the two; it is here that the drills of the Cadets are performed, and here their camp (which is kept up during July and August) is located. The plateau itself is the summit of a vast fortification-Fort Clinton-whose successive lines may be traced down to the shore of the river; they are now overgrown with trees, which add not a little to their romantic beauty; the Southern point of these works and half way up the steep is a sort of level terrace, commanding enchanting glimpses of the Hudson and shaded by the overhanging cliffs and dense foliage; it is called the garden of Kosciusko, for here the Polish hero used to walk and meditate-he must have had considerable sentimentality as well as heroism, if we may judge from his local attachments to the Hudson. A pure fountain, enclosed in a marble basin, bubbles up from the rocky surface of the walk, and invites the visitor to slake his thirst; the brim of the basin is inscribed with the single word Kosciusko. Somewhat above the walk is a massive monument in marble, erected to the memory of the chieftain, and bearing the simple inscription of his name. Not far distant is also a graceful monument to the memory of Dade and his command, slain in Florida; among the names of officers which it bears is that of Lieut. Madge, well and sadly remembered by many of our readers at Lynn.

High up on the mountain summit to the Northwess stands out prominently the gray old rains of Fort Putnam, of Revolutionary memory; we ascended to it and were well paid for our pains by the prospect it affords of the surrounding scenery, and by the local and historical interest of the place. It is a substantial and grand structure, and no visitor should fail to walk along its precipitous walls and penetrate its ancient cells. One of the latter is inscribed legibly with the name of Andre, and is said to have been the prison of that unfortunate officer

In fine, I was agreeably disappointed at West Point

Serald and Zournal. and in more respects than one. The scenery itself is more interesting than I had imagined; the whole prospect, enclosed within the circumvallation of moun tains, is full of beautiful aspects, and at sunset when the plateau is in deep shadow and the circling summits glow ing meantime with the last rays of the sun, the tout en

semble of the view is indescribably fine. I was also disappointed in respect to the extent of th scademic edifices there. They are on a grand scale, and when completed will surpass in number and magnitud those of any other collegiate establishment in the coun try; in fact they do so now. They are: 1. a massive Li brary, consisting of a central structure with wings, flanked with towers and surmounted by a large central dome 2. a very fine chapel with a pillared portico; this edific is superior in both style and size to most village churches 3. the Academy proper, with its recitation rooms, noble riding school, gallery of paintings, &c. &c., a building of great extent; 4. the new barracks, but partly finished, a large and noble quadrangular pile; 5. the old barracks &c., which are to be removed when the new are comple ted; 6. a new and beautiful mess building, still incom plete; 7. the laboratory, as it is called, a considerable quadrangular series of buildings, towers and walls, with quite the aspect of a fortification or castle. This is one of the finest structures on the grounds. These edifices it must be borne in mind, are all of stone material and constructed in the usual substantial style of our national works. There are besides them numerous minor con-

I was disappointed also in respect to the moral characteristics eristics of the institution. Those who know the difficulties of moral discipline in our ordinary colleges, would naturally suppose that in an establishment of this kind, moral restraint would be exceedingly difficult, and the moral character of the student seriously perilled. On the contrary, I doubt whether any other academic institution of the land presents such an effectual moral discipline, and the very military regimen of the place is itself the explanation of the fact. The ruling power is inexorable; the student learns this very quickly, and he must submit to that "first rule of a soldier-obedience"once, or make up his mind to be dishonorably cashiered The strictest teetotalism is required, and as the grounds belong to Government but one hotel * is allowed, and that on temperance principles, and with a rigid account ability. I was told that if the hotel keeper should be detected in any violation of the strict morals enjoined, he would immediately be drummed off the premises. Even tobacco is not allowed among the students, and a young officer was recently degraded for being found with a cigar in his mouth. A clergyman (Rev. Mr. Sproule) of the Presbyterian Church, is one of the Faculty, and also chaplain. Sabbath services are strictly maintained. In fine the usual viciating besetments of youth are as thoroughly precluded here as they well could be anywhere; there is a sort of moral imprisonment here, if I may so speak, more exclusive of such temptations, than could be the home of the young man itself, with its ordinary free-

Besides this moral regimen the academic training unrivalled in rigor, so far at least as our common collegiate institutions are concerned. A great many pupils are compelled to leave, by either the failure of their health or of their faculties, to meet the demands of the disciplinary system of the place. The military cemetery-romantically overhanging the Hudson and studded with groves -contains the dust of its martyrs. Woe be to the young loafer who goes to West Point, expecting to live as a military gentleman of leisure-he will soon find it convenient to sound a retreat.

The drill here is terribly severe, and will either make the student invincible to fatigue, or kill him; the course of study is more laborious, especially in Mathematics. than in any other school of our country

It will be inferred from these facts that the graduates of this academy must go forth from it not merely accomplished military men, but good scholars and well bred gentlemen. This is unquestionably the case to a very considerable extent. They are not characterized by the ough bravado of war, but by the proprieties and courtesies of refined life-some of them by high moral and religious tendencies; and these results, while they have in no wise detracted from their military effectiveness, have tended to introduce into the service a higher moral tone young minds have been converted to God within these nilitary structures, some have gone forth from them to fight for the faith once delivered to the saints," and are

low in the Christian ministry. God grant that our country may never again have its history stained with the blood of war, but if we must have military preparations for our national security, I think it will be acknowledged that this is the best possi ble mode of providing them; and we at least increase what have (not without a touch of absurdity) been called the "humanities of war" by thus combining with it the sentiments which usually accompany intelligence and refined breeding. But I am prolonging this letter too much. I had one more stopping place on this beautiful stream before returning-one quite in contrast with that which I have described-a sort of Methodistic Mecca, full of old associations of our cause; you perceive by the date of this that I have reached it. I spend here, amidst the gardens and shady walks of the Garrettson nomestead, a day or two, and then return home; but I shall give you a letter from this charming spot, with, perhaps, some interesting reminiscences of early Methodism as connected with the family and the house. God bless you and all the goodly family of readers.

Yours, &c., * Cozzens' Hotel-a favorite pleasure resort-is not on the pub lic lands, but nearly two miles distant.

GENESSEE COLLEGE

The following gentlemen compose the Faculty of this institution :- Rev. Benjamin F. Tefft, D. D., President. Rev. Daniel C. Houghton, M. A., Professor of the Greek Language and Moral Philosophy. James L. Alverson, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering Rev. George C. Whitlock, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. Rev. James Douglas, M. A., Professor of Latin and Modern Languages and Literature. Rev. George Loomis, M. A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Hon. Frederick Whittlesey, M. A., Professor of Law.

Two classes have been organized, and advanced in the course, during the past year, under the supervision of the Faculty of the Seminary. The Trustees have determined to open the entire course on the first of September next, and employ as many of the College Faculty as shall be necessary to carry forward the classes that shall be formed at that time.

EASTHAM CAMP MEETING. Four packets were employed to take the friends fro Boston to Eastham this year. They sailed on Monday evening, the 19th inst., with four or five hundred passen gers, and all arrived safely the next forenoon. Neither of the Presiding Elders being present, Rev. James Porter was appointed to take charge of the meeting. We learn from a friend, just returned, that "comparatively a smail number were present. The meeting had from the first, however, been visited with gracious tokens of Divine approval. A praying circle was formed the first day, when quite a number came forward as seekers. Severa had been blessed, and the interest was increasing."

MARTHA'S VINEYARD CAMP MEETING.

A friend from the camp meeting just closed at Martha's Vineyard, acquaints us "that the results of the meeting were entirely satisfactory to those who had charge thereof. There were nearly twice as many persons there as ever assembled on that ground on any former occasion There were nearly one hundred tents, some of them very capacious. The weather was fine, saving that the evenings and mornings were cold, frost having fallen in the vicinity one night. The preaching was excellent every way; the fruit whereof was the conversion of scores of souls. The doctrine of holiness was a subject of prominent importance in many of the tents, and a multitude for the first time declared that the blood of Jesus Christ cleansed them from all sin. The people of the island are an order-loving community, conducting themselves decorously, and sustainied the actions of their visiting friends. So quiet and well principled were all, that there was no necessity for any thing like watchmen at night to preserve order. Another meeting was appointed for next year." The report of the Secretary, Br. Vincent, came

too late for this week. It will appear in our next.

Correspondence. of art of modern times ?

and

OCEAN SPRAY AND MOUNTAIN DEW. Landing—Death of President Taylor—Mr. Caughey—The "Agita-tion"—Blue Coat Hospital—Ragged Schools—Menai Straits— Chester—The Old Cathedral—Conway—Country Seats—English

Berald

Waterloo Hotel, Liverpool, July 24, 1850.

BRO. STEVENS:-As I did not succeed in landing at the sides single, but the top and bottom double plates of Cork as I anticipated, I was obliged to keep on my thick boiler iron riveted together; the space between the course to this port, for the same reason that Mr. John Gilpin went to Ware. But in consequence of calms, we did not reach the dock until 9 o'clock Sunday morning, and long, made as strong as iron can make it, of sufficient then not without the aid of a powerful steam tug. Our size to permit a locomotive and a train of cars to pass good ship struck the corner of the Waterloo dock at 5 through it, raised to a height of 104 feet above high ninutes to 9, and I was watching a little pert, snort- water mark, so high that the tallest ships in the English ing steamboat which was flying past, on whose wheel- navy may pass under it, and you have some faint idea of house was painted the stirring words "Uncle Sam," and I the greatness of this work. There are four tubes on was thinking of the dear and happy land of the golden each side, or track; two of them, those next the shore, West, when I heard the order, "Set the flags half-mast," are built in their places by raising stageing, all the others lor is dead!" The Niagara, which came in the night be- of the bridge, and then went back a mile and took the lo what seemeth him good."

is at present out of the city for his health. A nephew of the kingdom, Chester, the supposed residence of Noah celebrated Spencer, a young man of great promise, was are silent. formerly pastor, and who was drowned while bathing in A Roman legion, the 20th, called the Victorious, were

the Mersey, early one Sabbath morning. certainly stationed here, and the Britons were defeated After taking rooms at this hotel, we inquired of a under its walls by the King of Northumberland, in the waiter for a Methodist chapel, and learning that there year 607. The walls are in a state of good preservation, that in my excursions around in this vicinity, I find the members of the societies still breathing the fragrance of would not be wise! But we must remember this fact, he not vet." He is suspected of cherishing strong sympa- placed in his hands he will abuse it and become a tyrant. tain than this, that the people here are earnestly looking "Why, man," said I, "what's that-I am as good a cally. "The hour is come;" you see it, you hear it pected to see some royal blood spirt from my nostrils! everywhere. Men speak of it to us, I mean to us Amerat no distant day will break up through the rotten crust tower 127 feet.

tors and on the other for the scholars.

father deceased. Donations have been made from time to time until the number of scholars at the present time ways and driving their trades. A beautiful modern built is three hundred and fifty, two hundred and fifty boys bridge spans the Dee, with a single arch of 100 feet. Our and one hundred girls. Everything about the buildings run through Wales was most interesting to us, as w is in the most perfect order. The dress of the boys is caught a glimpse of much of a former age, though w after the fashion of the age in which the school was found-had not time for minute inspection. We passed through ed, and gives the name to it—the Blue Coat School. A Conway, a walled city with a castle built by Edward I long Quaker coat of blue, with trousers and vest of the called the "castle hatcher." It was interesting to spend same, metal buttons, a white cravat, with bands like a only a few moments gazing upon such ruins. clergyman, and a round blue cap without a visor-this dress on children gives them a most uncouth appearance. aristocracy, in Anglesca, as we sailed up the Straits of We had not been long seated, when some two or three of Menai. The first was the estate and mansion of Williams the pupils came in, and one of them commenced playing a Bulkley, called here an Earl! He had ground enough slow voluntary on the organ, when we immediately heard covered with trees to raise bread to sustain hundreds o a slow and measured tread upon the stairway, and the England's starving children. children came in two and two, close to each other, marching in beautiful order; they filed on before us, passing and a monument, a fluted granite column, stands on a into their usual seats until all were in, and then at a sig-nal from the head master, who sat in front, they took same Marquis! It seems the poor fellow lost both his their seats. A lad about ten years of age now went into legs in a race for glory across the blood-wet field of the reading desk, and opening the prayer book, gave out Waterloo, and his country reared this stone to remind with great solemnity and propriety a hymn, thus: "Let us him of her gratitude when he stumps past it. O, glory! sing to the honor and glory of God a hymn" on such a Just across the Straits is seen the new and elegant castle page; all the children joined in this most sweetly. The of Penryn, built and occupied by a gentleman of that little chaplain then went through with all the evening name, who is a celebrated naturalist, and spends much service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, without a mistake or blunder, the children all chanting the responses. But I am forced to stop; only saying that I was me Then some twenty-five of them were catechised by one heartily glad when the ride from Menai Bridge to Liverof the number, and the children left the hall in the same order as they entered, and repaired to the refectory below, where long tables were spread for supper. On each here, and I wished it might be the last, if we could get cheese, with a tumbler of milk. As they came to the ter on these matters, a la Dickens. tables they stood back to them until a little fellow about eight years of age mounted a platform and said grace with great seriousness, when they seated themselves and fell to with a will. Now what was remarkable in this exhibition was, that

through all this service I did not see a smile, nor one speaking to another; not the least indecorum. A most severe training has reduced them to a state of discipline in East Hampton, Mass. The expense of buildings, apas perfect as the military system of Prussia. Indeed, it paratus, &c., amounts to \$30,000; beside which the instiseemed to me that all the vivacity and happiness of child- tution has a cash fund of \$20,000. All this was donated hood had been by some forcing process expelled from by Hon. Samuel Williston, a native of the town. them, and they appeared like a part of a former generation, who had shrunk up in the grave and were now gal-

vanized into mechanical life. A few mornings after I met them in the streets between India. six and seven o'clock, taking their morning walk with a band of really fine music, composed of members of the school from eight to fourteen years of age, and I am Education Society—designed to supply religious instructions. how I longed to cut the cords that bound them and send tion for the West-it is declining, and may not long them scampering over the green! Such a system must survive. Rev. W. A. Stearns, of Cambridge, recently be destructive to both mind and body.

I visited in the evening at 7 o'clock, one of the cele- Prof. Stowe, late of the Lane Seminary in Ohio, has brated "ragged schools" of this country. I found about entered upon his duties in Bowdoin College, as Professor fifty children of both sexes present, with a number of of Natural and Revealed Religion. young ladies and gentlemen, who volunteer to instruct them. A clergyman is present to give them a lecture and take charge of the school. The scholars seemed interested, and exhibited a good degree of acuteness in answering the various questions proposed.

There is not much to be seen in this city, and travelers changes in the human body." usually leave it immediately and pass to some other points. Monday morning at 11 o'clock, we took a steamraised to its final position. It was to be floated on the from the foundation of the Government to the year 1840. Thursday following our visit. But how can I give In making the collection, Governor Everett says he has

Many of your readers may have seen a minute description of it published not long since in Littell's Living Age. I was completely misled by that article, as I supposed the tube to be circular. When we speak of a tube we always conceive it to be round like a gun barrel; but this is square, being about a third higher than the width;

parts about 18 inches. Now imagine a tube of iron a hundred and fifty feet

and in a moment more the word was passed, "Gen. Tay- are raised from the water. We walked out upon the top fore, at 11 o'clock, had brought the news. Our spirits at cars and rode through it. The scenery around the Straits once fell. Sad event! A nation in mourning! Great is magnificent. The mountains of Wales rising in subsympathy is here manifested. "It is the Lord, let him lime grandeur on every hand remind one of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, while the cultivation of My traveling companion and myself at once started off the vales and hillsides is carried to a high state of pero find Dr. Raffle's church, but were disappointed, as he fection. From the bridge we rode to the oldest city in his supplied his place. This is the church of which the By whom or when it was founded, history and tradition

was one near by, we soon found it; but no afternoon ser- and a fine walk we had upon the top of them before the vice was held, the time being devoted to Sabbath School inhabitants were stirring much; the circuit of the wall is instruction. This we found to be one of the oldest chap- about two miles. The river Dee here separates England els in the cltv. having been built in 1790-1. Mr. Wesley and Wales. This is by far the most interesting city to was to have opened it, but he died just as it was com- an antiquarian in all England; running back into remote pleted, and Dr. Coke came down and performed the ser- antiquity, and preserving its ancient form and appearance vice. I had no sooner introduced myself as one of the There is a tower on the wall, upon which the unhappy family, than an aged brother asked, "Do you know Bro. and erring King Charles 1st stood and saw the Round-Caughey? Many a good sermon," said he, "has heads cut up and put to rout his army on the plain behe preached in that pulpit." And here let me say yond. With what indescribable emotions must be have his memory, and expressing a desire to see him again, was trained and educated a king; and the sentiment. but not now! The radicals, so called, have circulated the "the king can do no wrong," was engraven upon his report that he is soon to revisit England. But let him heart. The same system still prevails here; from the remain at present at home. There is here at present time that the heir apparent to the throne can lisp, he is great anxiety, and the approaching session of the Con- taught that he possesses blood superior to common mo ference to be held in London on the last day of this tals; his infallibility is impressed upon his mind; he month, is anticipated with trembling. I was to-day con- must be addressed as "your Royal Highness." "Will versing with one of the circuit preachers in the city of your Royal Highness take pap?" "Will your Royal Manchester, and learned that some trouble is anticipated. Highness blow your nose?" He comes at last to believe and the end of the excitement relative to Dr. Dixon "is himself a higher order of being, and when power is

thy with the reformers. I see by the Wesleyan Times | Poor Charles 1st! Cromwell did not condescend even that the Doctor has recommended that the Conference to say, "Will your Royal Highness have your head cut sit with open doors, as our general custon now is, and off !" Nothing annoys an American so much as this that members have the right of trial by their peers, in- ceaseless worship of royalty everywhere seen here. Why stead of the "leaders' meeting," and of an appeal to the I frightened a fellow the other day in Manchester by my district meeting," &c. Now this is not all smoke, assumption of quality. I had applied for admission to a though you must not take all the statements of the re-silk factory, and was refused. "Why," said the director formers without abatement. But nothing is more cer- to whom I applied, "we refused Prince Albert's cousin!" for redemption and advance, both politically and ecclesiasti- Prince A.'s cousin." The fellow stared as though he ex-

icans, softly but sternly. "That is to support the grow- Chester is the Cathedral. This was originally a monasing family thrown upon us," said a cab driver the other tery, and was built during the reigns of Henry VI., VII. day, when something was said of a tax on carriage wheels and VIII. The length is 372 feet, the nave 175 feet, the of a certain height. There is a fearful under-swell which transept 200 feet, the choir 110 feet. The height of the

of a lordly aristocracy, as the billows rend the solid ice in This Cathedral has no monuments, but the dead of the Arctic regions, sweeping it away with a roar of indignant scorn. So it be peacefully done, let it be quickly from the sacriligious touch of the Danes. The floor is filled with the mute marble memorials of the unconscious Some at least of your readers will not understand sleepers. We attended prayers here in one of the chapthis caption; let me explain. A gentleman by the name els at 7 A. M., and the vastness of the place, the crowdof Pryde, whom I found at the chapel above named, took ing memories of past ages, and the rolling echoes of the us with him to his truly princely dwelling to tea. He in- voices of the chanters, filled the soul with awe. Here formed us that the "Blue Coat Hospital" scholars had a kings and queens had knelt to worship, and the mailed service in their chapel, and recommended it to us as a and grim warrior had marched through these isles. The matter of interest. We put ourselves under his direction, iron heels of Cromwell's Roundheads had rattled over oon found ourselves entering the court formed by these stones, and the marks of their battle axes and halthe buildings occupied by the hospitalers. The chapel berds are still to be seen. The painted windows are exwas a long hall, on one side of which were seats for visi- quisite, preserving all the freshness of the original. They Let me give you a brief sketch of the school. It was has been the effect of time in its steady siege of ages, founded in 1708 by a benevolent individual for the ben-that the appearance of the wall on the outside is that of efit of poor children, to the number of forty boys and ten rounded stones! The streets are little changed, and the girls. The applicant must be seven years of age, a resilow, sharp roofed shops, with the gable end to the street, dent in the Liverpool parish, an orphan, or at least the carry you back for 1000 years, and you can easily fancy

We saw two country seats of England's purse-proud

Another is the mansion of the Marquis of Anglesea: time and money in improving agricultural science.

pool was accomplished! Such cars as you must ride in plate lay a large slice of good bread and a good piece of on without them. I have some things laid up for a chap-Au Revoir.

LITERARY ITEMS.

A college edifice will be erected for Emory College a soon as \$10,000 are in hand.

Williston Seminary is the name of a flourishing school

At the recent Commencement exercises of Western Reserve College, fifteen students graduated, among them two sons of the venerable Dr. Scudder, missionary to

appointed its Secretary, declines serving.

PRIZE DISSERTATION.-The Boylston Medical Committee of Harvard University, have awarded sixty dollars, of the city of New York, for the best dissertation on the "Value of the Microscope in detecting pathological

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT AND THE BOSTON CITY er for Menai Siraits, in Wales, separating the island of Library. We mentioned a few days ago a donation Anglesea from the main land. Our object was to see made by the Mayor of Boston to the city, for the purpose the great Tubular Bridge, the wonder of the age. We of founding a free library. Since then the Hon. Edward reached Bangor abour 4 P. M.; landed near the suspen- Everett has offered to appropriate towards the same sion river bridge, and in a smart shower got into a horse object his collection of public documents and state papers cart and rode up to the bridge. The second tube for the The gift is of very great value, amounting to about one second track is all completed except one tube, which is thousand volumes, and contains everything of material done and lies upon the shore ready to be floated and importance relative to the political history of the country

you an idea of this wonderful structure, the greatest work | for thirty years devoted a good deal of time, labor and | expense

BASCOM'S SERMONS .- The sale of this work has al ready been very large. The Louisville Christian Advocate reports the number of copies disposed of, at the Methodist Book Concern in that city, since the 1st of January last, as being upwards of ten thousand.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

prelates have declared their approval of the decision of the possession of these funds of Bishon McKende the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the late Gor- Did the Bishop will this money to the society above ham Case:-The Archbishops of Canterbury, York and named, or to the Southwestern Church, or to some object Dublin; the Bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Ely, that is being accomplished by the Church South? or did Hereford, Lichfield, Chester, St. Asaph, St. David's, he will it to the M. E. Church? The last, we expect, Worcester, Norwich and Manchester, as not affecting the possibly with directions as to how it should be applied doctrine of the Church; the Bishops of Salisbury, Glou- by that church." cester and Ripon, have returned ambiguous replies to the Tractarian addresses. The Bishop of Bangor dissents The editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, speak, from the judgment. The Bishop of Rochester claims for ing of the increased attention given to education by the it "legal respect." The Bishops of Exeter, Bath and Church South, advises "that some larger provision for Wells. London and Oxford, are hostile. The Bishops of the prosecution of Biblical and Theological studies along Lincoln, Carlisle, Winchester, Chichester, Landaff, and with the ordinary collegiate curriculum of studies, should Sodor and Man, are not yet known to have expressed be made in our higher institutions of learning themselves on the subject.

each declined entering into the controversy, but about died at St. Louis, 28th ult., of bilious dysentry. His one-fourth of the members of Convocation of the first illness was a continued and blessed triumph over death mentioned have separately addressed the Archbishop of He was 29 years of age. Canterbury against the decision. The university of Cambridge has not moved. From a summary of the The Teachers' Institute, under the direction of results of the agitation which has reached us, it would Messrs. Lowell Mason and George J. Webb, holds in appear, that the total number of clerical dissentients annual session at the Tremont Temple, this week com from the judgment throughout England does not exceed mencing on Monday, August 26th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 2.000 out of 15,000; and the number of laity who have and will continue through the week. The instruction come forward is insignificant.

According to the public register the value of the real principles of Music, in the afternoon, the practice of Glee estate in the Papal dominions is one hundred and ninety- Singing, and in the evening, Chorus Singing. Public five millions of dollars. The population being three performances, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings millions, the proportion of each inhabitant would be sixty-five dollars. The clergy, comprising priests, monks, brothers, nuns, and sisters, numbers 60,000, or one in ford on Wednesday morning, for the camp meeting fifty of the population.

register at \$45,000,000, equal at five per cent. to an in- Wood's Hole, and being in a sinking condition was run come of \$2,250,000. The cattle owned by them are ashore, where she now remains. valued at \$2,000,000, equivalent to an annual income of \$100.000. The clergy own \$25,000,000 of State stock, on REV. Mr. Chesney, of the Baltimore Conference, was which they receive interest. These are the amounts seized with a cramp on the 15th inst., while bathing in actually in the hands of the clergy. But they have other the James River, near Firecar, Va., and was drowned sources of revenue which we will now consider.

must procure him a capital of at least \$500. There are became a minister in the Roman States about 40,000 priests; but half of these, belonging as they do to the regular orders, are not required to have a patrimony. Of the 20,000 secular ing is now exhibiting at Amory Hall. Mr. Brewer, the priests, suppose half are beneficiaries, the capital furnish- artist, was occupied for nine weeks in this subterranean ed by the other half is \$5,000,000, which is equal to a world in making drawings, during which time it was revenue of \$250,000.

accord the rites of burial, prescribed by the Established Niagara is also presented under two aspects-summe Church, to a female child, eleven months old, that had and winter-which is alone worth the price asked for the not been baptised, except on the condition that the inter- whole exhibition. ment should take place at 10 o'clock at night, without nourners, with the intimation that if any of the child's SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—Rev. William and Mrs. friends attempted to follow, the gates would be closed M. A. Sanderson Ashmare, missionaries of the American against them. The ceremony accordingly took place at Baptist Missionary Union to the Chinese of Siam, sailed the hour named, amidst cries of "shame!" and expres- from New York in the ship Channing, Capt. Johnson, for sions of disgust from those who witnessed the interment. Hong Kong. "THE MARTYRDOM OF HUSS."-A letter from Dus-

finished, and had been exhibited for the last few days at toward the same. the Academy of Fine Arts, where it was visited by thousands. When it became known that orders for its immediate shipment had arrived from New York, the desire to New York, was densely crowded to witness the baptism obtain a last view of this truly great work became so in- of John Griffith, a converted Jew, by the pastor of the tense that it was found necessary to put the police in church, the Rev. Dr. Dowling. requisition to keep back the throng, and the gates of the Academy had to be closed. EPITOME OF ENGLISH SOCIETIES.—The London will Baptists. It was established about ten years since

Christian Times has an epitome of the May meetings, and more than one hundred ministers have already been prepared with much care, and the result of great labor, educated in it. all the items having been verified. From this we learn that the benevolent and evangelical societies of England a large amount, but much less, doubtless, than that spent sermons. He says that fifty years ago the only preachers by the ungodly on the same field for the maintenance of who did so were those of the Episcopal Church. vice in its various forms.

The Catholic priesthood at Schleimbach near Vienna ounted for in a most natural manner, and that the filled, notwithstanding the weather and other attractions. initial letters have been produced by chemical agents. Although the fraud has been so clearly proved, the people's eyes are not open, nor will the priesthood be brought to punishment.

Great fears of, and disaffection with, a proposed change in the organization of the Hungarian Protestant Church. are prevailing in Hungary. The Austrian Government have now on hand a project for uniting all the Protestantism of the empire into one church, which is to be subordinate to the Catholic Church, and governed and regulated by authority created for the purpose in Vienna.

The Archbishop of Lemberg has prohibited his clergy from wearing long hair like the peasants, and from smok-

ing in public "like demagogones and sons of Baal." The increase of the Weslevan membership in England, stations, 15,000

There are now ave kirks and five General Assemblies of Presbyterians in Scotland. They have the same doctrine, discipline, and worship, and yet are at swords'

covered, at Fossombrone, in Italy. The Madonna rolls pastor, goes with his church. her eyes like a wax doll, and performs wonderful cures.

Late intelligence from Europe states that Protestant

said to have been recently visited by the Rav. F. H. Newman, the famous Oxford convert.

vailed on 2,803 adults to attend public worship regularly, among our white brethren, shall be copied by us." admitted 554 to the Lord's Supper, and sent 5,188 childre

it by a portion of the press. Prof. Finney continues to preach in London with marked success. His congregations are crowded not-

withstanding the summer weather. He holds five meet-Dr. Buckland, the Dean of Westminister-the eloquent and learned writer of the remarkable "Bridgewater

an asylum near Oxford. PRESIDENT NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.-His Holiness has presented to President Napoleon the grand cross after a time subsided. of the order of Pius, set in brilliants, a magnificent painting of Sebastian del Piembo, and a breakfast table in

that his symptoms were more favorable INFORMATION WANTED .- A correspondent of the Illinois Christian Advocate, makes the following quiries :- "The Western Christian Advocate of Jun 19th, reports that the Missionary Society of the M. F. Church, South, had received \$300 from Bishop Soule, as executor of Bishop McKendree. What we want to know THE GORHAM CASE.—It is believed that the following is, whether the above named society came legally into

BISHOP BASCOM has been severely ill of bilious fever

at Louisville, Ky. It was thought at the last accounts

The two universities of Oxford and Cambridge have Rev. M. A. Hester, of the Missiouri Conference

given will be similar to that of previous years, viz: in the forenoon, the best method of teaching the elementary

The steamer Miantinomi, which sailed from New Bed. ground (at Martha's Vinevard.) to take home the Prov The real estate of the clergy is stated on the public dence company, struck a sunken rock in going through

He was formerly a printer. He studied divinity while Every family wishing to make one of its sons a priest learning the printing business, and when out of his time

MAMMOTH CAVE OF KENTUCKY .- This great paintlighted with 300 lamps, burners and torches. There are forty-nine distinct places represented, consisting of halls, A clergyman at Dorchester, England, one of "the grottoes, arches, and almost every figure that the imagistraitest sect " of the Pusevite party, recently refused to nation can paint or the mind can conceive. The Falls of

The Presbytery of Iowa recently suspended Rev.

seldorf, under date of 9th July, says that Lessing's great Michael Hummer for contumacy in resisting the authority painting, "The Martyrdom of Huss," has just been of the Presbytery, and in the use of unchristian epithets On Sunday, July 21, the Broadway Baptist Church.

> The Biblical School at Whitestown, N. Y., is the only theological institution under the patronage of the Free

Grant Thorburn-Laurie Todd-is out in a long letter contributed in one year the sum of \$3,122.802. This is in the New York Observer against ministers reading their

CONCIO AD CLERUM.—The exercises of Commence have been pretending a display of supernatural power, in the person of a girl, out of whose hands, feet, and left Clergy." The preacher appointed by the General Assoside, blood is said to flow every Friday as sweat. On ciation, was Rev. Benj. L. Swan, of Litchfield, formerly her brow are the letters J. N. R. Hundreds of people of Fairhaven; and the subject assigned, was, "The hasten to Schleimbach to cast their mites into the sacred Relation of Revivals to the Progress of Religion." The treasury in honor of the new saint. The courts have investigated the matter, and reported that the whole history the text, "How shall not the ministration of the Spirit turns upon a fraud: that the secretion of bloody sweat is be rather glorious?" 2 Cor. 3: 8. The church was well

> MISSIONARIES ARRIVED .- Rev. A. H. Fletcher, lady and three children, Missionaries, late from Ceylon, arrived at Newport on Thursday of last week, in a packet ship from London.

> The Mount Holly Mirror says, that a colporteur has, during three months visited over 150 families in Burlington Co., N. J., and reports an utter destitution among them, of the Scriptures and all knowledge of their subjects. 150 families were without the Bible, 77 being in the single township of Pemberton, near "the pines."

The forty-first Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be held at Oswego, N. Y., commencing Tuesday, the 10th day of Sept., at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Annual Sermon, it is exduring the past year, according to the London Watch- pected, will be preached on Tuesday evening, by Richard man, has been 10,000 at home, and, including mission S. Storrs, D. D., of Braintree, Mass.; or, in case of his failure, by Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, Conu.

ECCLESIASTICAL SECESSION.—The congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church in Newark, at a meeting on Monday last, voted, 82 to 23, to withdraw from the Presbytery of Newark, N. S., and unite with the Presby-Another miraculous image of the Virgin has been distery of Elizabethtown, O. S. Rev. Dr. Brinsmade, the

INDIAN POLITICS AND MORALS.—The Choctaw Inchurches of Hungary, numbering about 3,000,000 of telligencer, a new paper published at Dockville, Choctaw souls, have been deprived of their self-government and Nation, contains an appointment for an election of counspiritual freedom by an edict of Austrian authorities. cil-men, chiefs, captains, etc., to be held on the tenth of The Protestants of that country, for three centuries, have July, and accompanying the notice, is the following nobly defended the faith once delivered to the saints. sage advice by the Indian editor: "all we have to say to the voters at this time is, to select such men as they It is reported in England that the Bishop of Exeter is think will do honor to their district, and will faithfully exeabout to secede to the Church of Rome. His lordship is cute the laws to the extent which may be obligatory on them, and give them their hearty support. The election need embitter the feelings of no one, as we are not aware There are 242 missionaries at work in London. Last that there are any party divisions on national questions, year they visited 89,908 sick and dying, held 18,931 meet- and we hope the time may be far off when the scenes of ings for prayer and expositions of the Scriptures, pre- bitterness and angry recrimination which so abound

> considerable excitement at Savannah recently, in consequence of a number of handbills having been posted, nomarks in the company of several ladies and gentlemen. He was first ordered to leave the city, but having made a written statement, disavowing the offence, the excitement

Catlin, the American Lecturer on Indians, is addressmosaic, representing the shield of Achilles, after the ing good audiences in London, on the Mississippi Val-

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

The undersigned members of the committee appointed to examine the classes at the close of the college year, met at the University, Middletown, on Thursday, Aug. 1, and commenced their labors at 9 o'clock, A. M. The and commenced their labors at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Senior class having been examined at the close of their term of study, the examination was confined to the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshmen classes. These classes passed through a patient and searching examination in the studies of the year, and, in general, gave the most ample proof of a thorough understanding of them. A few superficial scholars were found in each class,—some are such from bad intellectual habits, and others from necessity—having been obliged to spend a portion from necessity-having been obliged to spend a portion of the year in teaching, or some other occupation, to raise funds—but it is believed that a larger proportion of the classes than is usual in colleges are entitled to be characterized thorough scholars in the branches they have HOUSE. studied. Would it not seem invidious, several names might be selected from each class which appeared before the committee to uncommon advantage. They will have their reward in the pleasure with which they meet the Professors in the lecture-room, and, above all, in a conviction of having done their duty: and, should God spare

viction of having done their duty: and, should God spare them, they will one day figure conspicuously in the walks of science and literature—they cannot be hid; it is therefore unnecessary to attempt to force them upon the attention of the public in this report.

It was evident to the committee that the Faculty of the University fully understand and appreciate the true idea of a course of collegiate instruction—that it is thoroughly to ground the student in the fundamental principles of science. That it is not so much giving the student a knowledge of the arts of practical life, as it is to enable him to grasp the principles which are at the foundation are graper to force and literature—they cannot be hid; it is therefore unnecessary to attempt to force them upon the attention of the public in this report.

Senate, Saturday, Aug. 17.—Senate not in session.

Bill, and mileage. The route is to be continued the same as that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No member that by which the mails are transported. No m knowledge of the arts of practical life, as it is to enable him to grasp the principles which are at the foundation of all the useful arts, and to enable them by process of reasoning—both deductive and inductive—to apply these principles, and push them out to their legitimate results.

The difference of the process of the principles o The ability and fidelity of the Board of Instruction are beyond all question. The older members of the Faculty have long enjoyed an enviable reputation, and that reputation is steadily rising. The Professors more recently appointed are rapidly winning confidence; and there can be no doubt but their future success will give them a place among the first.

HOUSE.—Passed Senate's Supplementary Census Din. Disagreed respecting arrangement of bills for Utah, California and New Mexico. Debated Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

Senate, Tuesday, Aug. 20.—Considered bill to establish a new line of mail steamers between New Orleans and Mexico, and Fugitive Slave Bill.

general, are in excellent order-a judicious supervision

and hearty conviction that the Wesleyan University was never in a more healthy condition than at present, and was continued till 4 o'clock, by Messrs. Dayton and Ber that the number of students will gradually increase, and that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual and religious condition of the country will continue to have been offering unceasing prayer.

GEORGE PECK, J. FRAZER, D. H. SANBORN, L. CROWELL, S. CHASE.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY-CORRECTION.

The church at Saugus paid last year towards the funds of the "Preachers' Aid Society," more than \$30. 500. This sum was forwarded to Conference and paid to Rev. E. Cooke, who was a member of the Conference Committee. In his report as published in the minutes only \$10.76 is credited to Saugus Society. We do not know who made the mistake, but think it is due to the church in this place that we should have credit for the full amount we paid. There is no call of the church to which we respond more cheerfully than to the support of our Superannuated Preachers, who have spent their strength for the good of the church.

Yours truly, Charles Sweetser.

Saugus, Mass., Aug., 1850.

To the preachers of the East maine con-

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE EAST MAINE CON-FERENCE.

The Trustees of the East Maine Conference Seminary The Trustees of the East Maine Conference Seminary at a recent session, after discussing the several methods of raising money to finish and furnish the seminary building now in progress of erection, concluded to made a direct application to our friends by a circular. This address has been prepared, and will forthwith be sent to members of the church and others in your several charges.

You will see by the circular, which will be sent to you, and will see by the circular, which will be sent to you.

this is to us and to future generations, over a very large extent of territory, a matter of absorbing interest.

Neglect of immediate effort will paralyze the efforts of the Trustees, stop the progress of the work, and, perhaps dangerously, delay the opening of the school.

We will presume, then, that no more is necessary now

Sexus: Friday Aug. 23—The Indian Indomnity Bill

than an affectionate and urgent appeal to you, and our friends through you and the address referred to above, for prompt and adequate aid.

WM. H. PILSBUR M. R. HOPKINS.

Science and the Arts.

CANAL LOCKS SUPERSEDED .- On the Monkland of the bill. Canal, at Blackhill Locks [Scotland,] the waste of water, time and labor have been obviated by the substitution of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment, to a steep incline, with rails and water tight cradles. The authorise the sending an agent to look after free colo boat is floated into one of the latter, when it is drawn up by a wire rope worked with drums, by the power of a with the waste of no more water than that displaced by posing it. each boat when floated into its cradle. The engineer is Mr. Bet a Mr. Leslie, of Edinburgh, who has adopted the plan from American practice. Thus, as we stated two weeks ago, about British marine engines, "the scientific world now borrows and lends."—Scientific American.

Southern institutions, and would allow the introduction of emissaries to incite insurrection. It was more calculated to arouse Southern feelings than any act ever passed by Congress.

How to Light all the Gas Lamps in a Town at core.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, ONCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, says that a rapid and scientific mode of lighting and extinguishing public gas burners has been invented by a person named Nillatte. The opening of the burner of diately passed by title. each lamp is covered with a piece of soft iron, mounted upon a hinge. In connection with this is a wire extending from a galvanic battery the entire length of the service of the gas lamps, and close to the orifice of each amendments, made considerable progress, and adjourned burner is a small slip of platina. The soft iron, becom- without passing the bill. ing a magnet when acted upon by the electric fluid, opens or closes the orifice according to the motion imparted to it: the platina ignites when it is necessary to light the lamps, and thus every lamp in a large town may be lighted simultaneously, or extinguished in the same way

at seeing a train of cars apparently drawing themselves. A protocol has been agreed upon in Loudon by the rep chinery is condensed and inclosed, so that the locomotive appears the same as a car, and is so arranged that the engineer can check its speed almost instantly, whether a train is attached or not. It is about 90 horse power, and is enable of drawing a train is attached or not. It is about 90 horse power, and that the Hanoverians medicate a support of the cause of for use on city railroads, if found practicable.

The Great Bull and upwards of 100 tons of sculpture, excavated by Dr. Layard, are now on their way to Eng- weeks. Paris has been visited with a deluge of rain, land, and may be expected in the course of September. which overflowed a large number of the streets of

tis capacities: There will be on the ground floor seven miles of tables. There will be 1,200,000 square feet of glass, twenty-four miles of one description of gutter, and 218 miles of sash bar, and in the construction, 4,500 tons of iron will be expended. of iron will be expended.

Among the novelties produced at the grand agricultural Another arrival from California sustains all the former statements of the abundance of gold; yet the season has of all. It was the cooking of the monster joint, called by M. Soyer, the "baron and saddle-back of beef a la" most of the rivers being still high. Gold has been found Magna Charta," weighing 535 lbs. For the first time in the annals of cookery, this was subjected to a new prothe annals of cookery, this was subjected to a new pro-cess of roasting by gas. In order to gratify the curiosity of the public, it was placed in the centre of the castle yard, resting on a dripping-pan with bricks around, surrounded with 216 jets of gas, and covered with sheet iron. It took five hours to roast, and consumed 700 feet of gas, of the value of 4s. 5d.

structed an umbrella on a novel principle, the main feature of which is, that it can be carried in the pocket with case. He intends sending it to the great exhibition of next year.

with full vigor, and assumes a position in financial affairs far in advance of many of the older States. The various taxes imposed for its use, amount to more than one mil-

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14. SENATE.—Mr. Mason submitted a protest against admitting California, signed by the following Senators:—

Bill. Passed bill to admit New Mexico as a Territory-

House.-On Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Debate on President's last message. SENATE, Friday, Aug. 16 .- Senate not in session House.—Continued debate on Diplomatic and Civil Bill. Discussed mileage question.

SENATE, Saturday, Aug. 17 .- Senate not in session

The committee are happy to say, that the order which prevailed during their stay at the university was excellent—the students at all times conducting themselves with perfect propriety, both in the recitation-room and about the college premises.

The library, apparatus, cabinet, and the premises in general, are in excellent, order of the college premises.

SENATE, Wednesday, Aug. 21 .- After an hour's discus sion, ordered to engrossment a resolution to purchase supervision, ordered to engrossment a resolution to purchase solution to purchase solutions solutions solutions solutions solution to purchase solutions solut

metering conviction that the westeyan University was never in a more healthy condition than 'at present, and never more worthy of the contidence and patronage of the public. The finances are improving, although they are not yet wholly unembarrassed; and the prospect is that the number of students will gradually increase, and that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution upon the intellectual that the influence of the institution u Pennsylvania, in relation to the Portugal difficulty. be more and more potent and salutary, until it shall reach the position of usefulness for which its friends for years have been offseine and salutary.

> mittee of Conference on the Suplementary Bill. Adopted. The House then went into a Committee on the General Appropriation Bill. The amendment to strike out \$5000 for the purchase of Greenwood's Island, was discussed and rejected. The appropriations for diplomatic intercourse were next under consideration.
>
> The Diplomatic Bill discussion continued until

The church at Saugus paid last year towards the o'clock, without material progress, when the House ad-

dispose of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill to-day. After some little discussion, the bill, and various amendments were proposed and considered. One by Mr

charges.

You will see by the circular, which will be sent to you, also, that \$3500 should be raised forthwith, that the school may be opened early in the summer of 1851.

We need not tell you, for you know it full well, that this is to us and to future generations, over a very large this is to us and to future generations, over a very large this is to us and to future generations, over a very large the following interest.

Our our was passed to be engrossed. The Fugitive Slave Bill was then discussed. Mr. Un derwood's substitute was rejected—14 to 23.

Mr. Mason's bill was further amended, by inserting the first three sections of Mr. Underwood's substitute instead

of his own. The first section was to extend the opera-tion of the bill to the Territories, and to authorize their magistrates to issue processes for the arrest of fugitives. Also, an additional section, giving U. S. Commissioners concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit and District Judges. Also, striking out the repealing clause in the last section The question of engrossment of the bill then recurring

seamen, or colored citizens from free States, who may b mprisoned, or deprived of liberty in Southern ports.
This led to an animated debate, Messrs. Davis, steam engine aided by the descending cradle filled with water. In five minutes a boat is hoisted up the incline, numbering eight large locks, at very little expense, and Messrs. Butler, Berrien and Jefferson Davis earnestly op-

Mr. Berrien said it aimed a most deadly blow at

rejected by a large majority.

The bill was then ordered for engrossment, and imm The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

House.—In Committee of the Whole, the consider tion of the General Appropriation Bill was resumed. The House discussed and passed a great number of

Review of the Week.

The European news of the present week is almost en

by a different action on this magnetized iron.

Something New.—On Tuesday afternoon the inhabitants of Canal, Hudson street and vicinity were astonished

The Paropean news of the present week is almost entirely devoid of interest. There are some hopes that the war in Schleswig Holstein, which at our previous advices had been resumed with renewed vigor and great slaughter, will be arrested before many more lives are sacrificed. A locomotive, invented by Henry Waterman, Esq., consuming its own smoke, had been placed inside of a passenger car. It is constructed with four wheels on each side, and two drivers in the middle. The entire mais capable of drawing a train of 20 cars. It is intended that the Hanoverians meditate a support of the cause of the Duchies.—The French President, who had contemplated an extensive tour throughout France, for some reason not given, has determined to confine his journey to a limited route, and to be absent from Paris but about two In addition to the Elgin, Phigalian, Lycian, and Boodroom marbles, the British Museum will soon be enriched with a magnificent series of Assyrian sculptures.

The huilding about to be exceed in Hyde Park for the The building about to be erected in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851, is to be prepared with galleries. The following statistics will convey a notion of the extent of fice by the Jews. Among the recent measures of Parlia passage to Liverpool, from New York, in less than ten and a half days.

Another arrival from California sustains all the former

deluged having in a measure been disposed of. Robbe-ries and murders are increasing at an alarming rate, so A gentleman residing in Taunton, England, has con- much so, as to make it very hazardous to venture any where in the mines, excepting in companies, well armed The new State appears determined to go into operation

and

lion and a half of dollars, and the expenses are estimated to reach less than half that sum, leaving sufficient in the treasury to carry on the Government another year.

Congress has done nothing of importance this week. Parties seem to be preparing for the great battle in the House, on the Texas, California and Territorial Bills. The fate of these bills is considered very doubtful. The extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing to the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing to the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing to the Extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing to the Extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and South, will unite in opposing the extremes, North and Sout

a third, the Boston Academy, is to commence its sessions on Monday next. These gatherings cannot fail to exert a happy influence on those who enjoy them, correcting and elevating their views of music, sacred and secular.—

A received fith Advanced to the Advanced hard to hold on to the end. He ought so to do." An delevating their views of music, sacred and secular.—
A meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has been held this week at New Haven.
This Association embraces the most distinguished scientific men of the country; and their meetings are occasions of very deep interest to all who have any care for the progress of scientific knowledge in the world.—Traveller, of Science and an analysis of Scientific knowledge in the world.—Traveller, and analysis agriculturists, horticulturists, florists, and analysis are agreestly requested to prepare the less than to hold on to the end. He ought so to do."

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The twenty-third annual Fair of the American Institute will be opened to the public on the first of October next, at Castle Garden, New York, and all manufacturers, inventors, mechanics, artists, agriculturists, horticulturists, florists, and analysis.

General Intelligence.

THE LIGHT ARTILLERY .- This fine company gave au exhibition of its manœuvres on the Common, yesterday afternoon, to the high gratification of a great throng of spectators assembled on the spot to witness the novelty. The expectations which had been formed of the performances, from the descriptions of those persons who had pre viously seen them in exercise, were fully realized. Noth ing could be more brilliant or striking than the spectaexhibited by the skillful, active and rapid movements and admirable discipline of the whole corps. No one but an eye witness can have an adequate conception of the adroitness and effect with which they handle that formidable weapon, the field-piece. The sluggish movements which characterize the manœuvres of ordinary artillery are entirely dispensed with. Each cannon is drawn by four horses. All the men ride upon the guns or tumbrils, and every movement is made at full apeed. The guns are unlimbered in the twinkling of an eye, placed in battery, loaded and fired, and limbered up again in almost as little time as it takes to write these words. The men spring upon the guns like cats, start off at full gallop whirl round, maneuvre, change front and take new posi tions, with the swiftness of cavalry. They pitch the cannon from its carriage, pull away the wheels, take the whole to pieces, put it together again, and remount the gun with as much speed and precision as one could open and shut a snuff-box. Every movement displays the ut-

most perfection of discipline and accomplished drilling It is estimated that there were about fifteen thousand persons witnessing this grand parade, the like of which was never before seen in Boston. His excellency Gover-nor Briggs and staff, and many other distinguished individuals, occupied a commanding position on the hill, and looked on with much interest and satisfaction.—Courier,

gathering in this city week before last, to witness the imposing obsequies in honor of the late President. The procession was very long and very showy. The military display has not been equalled for many years, while the civil demonstration was all that the occasion required. The "bright, particular star" was Major Sherman's Light Artillery. The hands were numerous, and the dir. Light Artillery. The bands were numerous, and the dir-ges they played were solemn and affecting. The various associations, with their regalia and banners, made a fine appearance. The houses and store on the line of march were decorated tastefully with the emblems of grief. Fancuil Hall, outside and in, was covered with mourning The exercises there, listened to by thousands, were approeuil Hall, outside and in, was covered with mourning. The exercises there, listened to by thousands, were appropriate and impressive. The prayers were solemn; the music was subduing; the odes were heart-stirring, and the eulogy, by the ex-Mayor, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was a model of brevity, thought, style and point.—Watchman and Reflector.

Slinging the box previous to hoisting it. Lieut. Martin states that the statue is in perfect order, and can be got up with but little trouble.

Gen. Green, who has just returned from California, has a male and female grizzly bear of the Sierra Nevada, which, if he succeed in bringing them alive to the Atlantic States, will be a curiosity indeed. The grizzly bear attained to the component of the succeed in the state of the state

HEALTH OF THE WEST.—In Chicago, the Cholera has raged with great violence for several weeks, but with that single exception the whole lake region has continued very healthy throughout the summer so far. We observe now that fatal cases of Cholera have occurred at Detroit, a few at Milwaukie, and five at Cleveland. We hope this does not indicate that the terrible disease is to be removed from the vicinity of Green Bay, to a disprevail in the lake region generally. At Chicago on the 9th, there were 13 deaths of Cholera and 4 of other chief men of the tribe reached Lancaster, Wis., July 19, diseases; on the 10th, 14 of Cholera and 12 of other dis-

has almost disappeared from Louisville. The official report shows but 6 deaths by it on Saturday, and 3 on Sunday. Of other diseases, 14 interments were made on aturday, and 8 on Sunday.

The sexton reports 23 deaths in Cleveland—of these

5 were non-residents, 3 from Ohio city and 2 from boats, 14 children under 5 years and but one American. One f general debility and a man over 90 years of age. of Cholera, 1 of them an American, the other 4 Irish-

The Cholers bulletin of Cincinnati of the 13th inst indicates the gradual disappearance of the epidemic. The mortality among children under five years of age still continues. Of the fifty-three interments from "other diseases," thirty-two were of the former class.

had left on the 1st of June with seventy-five Klitata Indians and a few regulars, for Rogue River, on an explor-ing expedition, and also for the purpose of making a trea-ty with the Rogue River Indians, who have lately been committing robberies and depredations on the emigrants. Gen. Lane's party had proceeded as far as the South Fork of the Umpqua river, where gold dust was discover

ed in quantities on the bars of the river. Here the party River. stopped and went to mining. As they had but few utensils, however, they only averaged about ten dollars per FISH IN CALIFORNIA .- The deep, cool waters of the Sacramento River, contain several varieties of tish of the

first quality. The salmon taken from this stream are large, fine flavored, and as wholesome specimens of the finny tribe as can be produced in any other waters. The river is constantly fed by the snow from the mountains, and so rapid is its current, that the water retains an unusual ness till they are lost in the Bay. In our warmest days the river water is so cool as not to be unpleasant to drink, and hence we do not feel the want of ice so seriously as the people in the States who are compelled to drink water from the Mississippi.—Sacramento Transcript. THE BRITISH SEIZURE OF BRAZILIAN VESSELS .-- A

letter from Rio Janeiro says that many of the vessels seized had not the remotest connection with the slave trade, being lawfully engaged in the commerce of the country. A small smack, trading as a freighter for the past twenty years, was seized by the war steamer Sharp Shooter and burned. Two men were killed by the fire from the fort, which the British returned and soon brought the fort to the ground. The Brazilians are said to be highly exasperated, and issued playcards calling upon the people to kill the English. Since the affair, the Chamber of Deputies have passed a law, by a unanimons vote, imposing an additional duty of 60 per cent., making the whole duty 90 per cent., on British goods, to take effect

THE CONTOY PRISONERS .- The Contoy prisoner have been released at Mobile, and some have reached New Orleans. It is stated that they have forwarded Mr. Webster two statements, setting forth the manner in which they were inveigled into the expedition, and that their treatment at the hands of the Spanish authorities was most cruel. They remained fifty-four days in double irons. Some seventeen of them are from Cincinnati, and had embarked for California, but were misled by the captain of the Georgiana.

The Florida Indians are quiet, but refuse to emigrate. Several companies of U. S. troops were still there. Those on the coast are healthy, but those in the interior were were afflicted with diarrhea. Several companies have

SINGULAR SUICIDE.-The Nashna Gazette says: man from Litchfield came to that town, purchased a coffin, took it back to L., dug a grave, put his coffin into it, got into it himself, took laudanum, waked up next morning and found himself alive, got up and hung himself. He on Sunday. left a letter, with five dollars enclosed to pay for filling up his grave.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH PORTUGAL.- A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes that Mr. Webster has had an interview with the Portuguese Minister, and that the result is an amicable adjustment of all our difficulties with Portugal.

ence of 4000 citizens of Brown County, Ohio, near Ripley, on the 1st inst., being the Anniversary of West India Emancipation. The meeting was attended by men of all parties. Mr. Clay spoke for two hours, and when he concluded, the following resolution was a standard when he concluded, the following resolution was not a same and the works steadily, perfectly satisfied. Cassius M. Clay, says the Bee, addressed an audicluded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"Resolved, That we will oppose the propagandism

and amateurs, are earnestly requested to prepare the best specimens of their skill or production for exhibition thereat. The Fair is free to competitors from all parts of the Union. It will continue open three weeks.

Green, the reformed gambler, is about to attempt the suppression of gambling in New York city, by means of an association of which he is to be executive agent. He

Another Sad Camphene Accident .- On Tuesday evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, says the Transcript, Mr. Edward Roach, at his residence. 42 Salem St., blew out his camphene lamp to fill it; the heat of the lamp, as he supposes, caught the hot steam of the fluid as he was pouring it into the lamp, and set it on fire. A son, six years of age, who was near, had his clothes set fire to and he was so badly burnt that it is thought he cannot survive. Mr. Roach had his hands badly burnt, and Mrs. B. slightly, in trying to put out the flames on the clothes of the child. Dr. Tobie was called in, and did all that was possible to relieve the family.

FROM OREGON.-The "Court" had finished their session, but the result had not transpired.

The five Indians convicted of the murder of Dr. Whitman were publicly executed at Oregon City, by hanging, on the 3d of June. The three who were tried for killing a portion of a party of emigrants were executed early in

The report that Governor Lane has resigned is con The country in which the gold has been found is one of the healthiest in the world, and if the mine shall be

found to extend over a large region of that country, will soon be teeming with an overflowing population. Mexico seems doomed. The Indians are ravaging all e thinly settled States with murder and rapine, and the Cholera now for the second time is depopulating the cen-tral and densely peopled portions of the country.

The Board of Health of Cincinnati have compiled report of the mortality of the city, from the commence-ment of the Cholera this summer, say from June 1st to Aug. 16th, from which it appears that the total number of deaths were 3912, of which 1400 were caused by Chol-55 without the city.

The statue of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun has been found by the officers of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Morris. Lieut. Francis Martin will immediately return to the spot, with the sub-marine armor, for the purpose of properly slinging the box previous to hoisting it. Lieut. Martin

Eastern innele

en route to the new country, for the purpose of locating their residences, selecting farms, etc. The nation num-We take great pleasure in stating that the epidemic bers about 2,500, and has resided near Green Bay for 200

The Legislature of Rhode Island, at its late session granted a charter for a Railroad from the Massachusetts line to that of Connecticut, passing through the village of Woonsocket. The bill passed the House by a majoriwere non-residents, 3 from Ohio city and 2 from boats, children under 5 years and but one American. One general debility and a man over 90 years of age.

Between the 4th and 9th of August, 5 deaths occurred that of the legitimate "Air Line." It also understands that a full succession as a part of the legitimate "Air Line." that a full survey of the route will be made with all pos sible despatch, and that the road will be located and put under contract at the earliest practicable period.

Items.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have made it a penal offence for the owners of land to allow the Canada this

A project is now on foot for the establishment of spacious Zoological and Botanical Garden near the city of New York, immediately on the banks of the Hudson

The Boston Sub-Treasury, on Wednesday, contained little over two million and a half of dollars in gold and silver, (2,568,237,) the greatest amount it ever contained since the commencement of the system of collecting du The election in North Carolina has resulted in the tri

umph of the Democrats.

THE BACHELOR'S DIFFICUITY .- "You have only yourself to please," said a married friend to an old bachelor. "True," replied he, "but you cannot tell what a difficult task I find it.'

The Washington Monument is now over 64 feet i height. Nearly four courses have been edded since the resumption of the work on the opening of spring. The receipts for the month of June amount to \$3030.

Bristol Bill behaves so bad in the Vermont Priso Windsor that the keeper has to put him in irons,

William Hanly, who was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife in Providence. R. I., has had the sentence commuted by the General Assembly to imprison ment for life.

A shrewd farmer of the Vermont Legislature answer speech of a member who was remarkable for nothing but his frothy and pugnatious impudence and self-conceit, thus: "Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that speech, for i always wrenched me terribly to kick at nothing."

The best board in the world for dyspeptic young ladies is said to be the wash-board. It gives them strength of muscle, an exuberance of spirits, a good appetite for their meals, and supersedes the necessity of painting their faces.

The assessors of San Francisco, says an exchange, have reported the value of taxable property in that city The Common Council of San Francisco, have decree

that a penalty of not less than \$500 should be visited upon any person engaged in games of chance or hazard About forty slaves from the vicinity of Prince George'

Co., absconded on Sunday last, and pursuit of them has so far proved unsuccessful. HUMBUGGING A MULE -The Dovlestown Democratic

says that at one of our iron mines in Lehigh Co., where the water is drawn out of the mine by mule power, one

The Baptist meeting-house in Mill-town, (Calais,) was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, 6th inst. of Slavery at all times—at all places—by all honorable means—against all odds—without compromise—and to the last extremity."

entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, oth inst. The fire was set between the main roof and the steeple, and was the work of an incendiary.

BUSINES! LETTERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO AUG. 24. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged

andams aumo		mys w	June I So	
Brodhead Mary Brown S C	4 00 50	66	July 1 '51 on ac't	
Conant John Clough M R	1 00 25	"	May 1 '51 on ac't	
Dawes Sam'l Davenport J C	1 00 1 50	46	May 1 '51 Aug 1 '51	
Emerson L B	1 00	44	Sept 1 '51	
Fillmore J L Foss C L	2 00 1 00	66	Jan 1 '52 Ap'i 15 '51	
Ginn James Gavitt G B	1 50 3 17	66 66 ,	Aug 15 '51 Aug 1 '50	
Hathaway A Helmershausen N L Holbrook Hiram Hunter & Moody	1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50	66 66	Sept 1 '51 July 1 '51 June 15 51 Sept 1 '51	
Labree Alex	2 00	64	Sept 1 '50	
Richardson Joseph	1 50	46	Sept 1 '51	
Snow O A Spencer R S	1 53 1 50	"	July 1 '51 Sept 1 '51	
Tarbox Sam'l	75	66	M'ch 1 '51	
Wentworth Richard Wight & Leonard	1 50 1 50	66	Sept 1 51	

MARRIAGES.

In Cambridge, Aug. 24, Rufus Haggett to Eliza Bigelow, both of Cambridge; also, Andrew Stubbs to Lucinda Gunn, both of Bos-ton; 25th, John H. Whittier to Eunice P. Chamberlain, both of Cambridge.

ridge. Dedham, Aug. 18, by Rev. T. W. Tucker, Mr. John W. Clif-o Mrs. Ellen E. Clifford, both of Dedham. In Dedham, Aug. 18, by Rev. T. W. Tucker, Mr. John W. Clifford to Mrs. Ellien E. Clifford, both of Dedham.
In Wilbraham, Mass., 20th inst., by Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Rev. S. W. Speer, L.L. D., of Natchez, Miss., to Miss Antonette C. M. A. Bliss, only child of John Bliss, Esq., of W.
In Southbridge, Mass., Aug. 15, by Rev. W. R. Bagnall, Austin H. Shepard to Miss Mary R. Powers, all of S.
In Fairhaven, Mass., by Rev. S. C. Brown, John Ellis, Esq., to Miss Rebecca W. Taber. Also, by the same, Capt. Stephen Kempton to Miss Sylvia H. Kendrick, all of Fairhaven.

DEATHS.

At Savin Hill, Dorchester, of consumption, Mrs. Susan M., wife of Mr. Lyman Daggett, aged 29.

In South Deerfield, N. H., Aug. 8, at the residence of his fatherin-law, Sanborn Fifield, Esq., of the typhoid fever, Dr. John II.
Coggeshall, brother of Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, of the Providence Conference, aged 33.—Will Eastern papers please copy.
Drowned in the Sacramento River, May 12, Wm. C. Morrill, eldest son of John and Susan Morrill, of Alexandria, N. H., 24.

NOTICES.

CAMP MEETING	3.
Sag Harbor, Long Island,	Sept. 2.
Waterford, Me.	Sept. 2.
Brookfield, Mass.,	Sept. 2.
Northport, Me.,	Sept. 2.
Kennebunk, Me.,	Sept. 2.
East Livermore, Me.	Sept. 2.
Alexandria, N. H.,	Sept. 3.
West Gouldsboro, Me.,	Sept. 9.
Putney, Vt.,	Sept. 10.
Madison, Me.	Sept. 23.

CAMP MEETING AT SAG HARBOR.—By Divine permission there will be a camp meeting held at Sag Harbor, L. L., to commence on the 2d of September. The place is all that can be desired for such a meeting, about one mile from the dock, and easy of access. Arrangements have been with a view to the especial accommodation of our friends in the vicinity of New London and upon the Connecticut River with the steamboats from those places, by which the fare will be from Hartford or any place on the River to Sag Harbor, and return,—By the Cricket and Statesman §1.25; by the Alice and Statesman from New London to Sag Harbor and return 3l.00. Camp meeting bagagae in all cases without any extra charge. Preachers free from any charge on all the boats. Our friends the preachers from all places with their people, are invited to attend. Teams under the direction of the Committee will on the arrival of the boats be in readiness to accommodate all. No huxtering allowed within the limits of the land, though regular board may be obtained upon the ground.

San Harbor, Ang 38.

CAMP MEETING AT PUTNEY.—Agreeably to the wish of the Presiding Elders, and others, we would say that arrangements are made for a Boarding tent during the meeting. Transient visitors, or any from a distance, whose modesty renders it unpleasant to tax the generosity of strangers, and yet wish to enjoy the camp meeting, as such, may obtain board, lodging, and other accommodations on reasonable terms.

We would also say to those who were here with tents last season, that the frames of most of the tents are standing, or are in

son, that the frames of most of the tents are standing, or are in condition to be easily erected. They appear to have well stood the rains and blasts of the year, and yet remain as monuments of the wisdom of their builders. wisdom of their builders.

The grove in which the meeting is to be held, is situated but a few rods from the stage road leading from Brattleboro' to Walpole. Those leaving the cars, or other conveyance, at either of these places, may come to the meeting by stage at almost any time in

The meeting commences Sept. 10th, and continues over Sabbath.

L. C. Dickinson, Committee of N. Howe, Arrangements.

MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman .- August 24, 1850. FLOUR AND GRAIN. Boston, August 23.-The Flour market has been rather quiet Boston, August 23.—The Flour market has been rather quiet since our last, the demand being mostly to meet the wants of the trade for home consumption. Sales of Genesee common brands at \$5.50 : fancy brands 5.75 a 6; extra 6.25 a 7; Michigan and Ohio 5.25 per bbl, cash. Southern is very dull, and previous prices are not sustained. Sales of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Fredericksburg, at 5.124, cash, and 5.25 per bbl, 4 mos. Uninspected, \$5 cash; 150 bbls Richmond sold at 5.37½ per bbl, cash. Sales of Corn Meal, in lots, at 3.12½ a 3.25. Rye Flour 3.25 per bbl, cash. Grain—The receipts of Corn have been large, and the market is very dul; sales of White at 64c; Yellow 66 a 67c per bashel, cash. Oats have materially declined, and the market is quite dull; sales of Northern at 43 a 44c per bushel, cash. No belaware in the market. Small sales of Rye at 66 a 57c per bushel, cash.

REIGHTON MARKET-THURSDAY, AUG. 22

At market 1350 Cattle; nearly all sold. The market was wel tended, and although the offerings were large, the demand wa attended, and although the offerings were large, the demand was equal.

Prices—About the same as last week for like qualities; \$6.50 was obtained for a few. We quote, for Good, \$6 a 6.25; Fair from \$5 a 5.75; Inferior from \$3.50 a 4.75.

For Working Oxen, and Cows and Calves, a better demand. As before, we omit prices, for they take so wide a range, that reliable information cannot be given. If we should say for Working Oxen from \$50 a 159, and for Cows and Calves from \$18 a 75, we should be within the actual sales safely.

Sheep Market—Sheep and Lambs, a fair supply; all sold, and at as high prices as at the last week.

Swine—From 6 a 700 at market. All sold. Prices the same as last week, but more activity. For the best lots 44 and 54 were obtained. Poorer ones 4 and 5. At retail, 5 and 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH MUSIC. THE CARMINA SACRA Or Boston Collection of Sacred Music. By LOWELI MASON. The original Carmina Sacra has probably had a MASON. The original Carmina Sacra has probably had a more extensive circulation than any other work of the kind ever issued in this country. The present work (which is just published) is based on the merits and after the plan of that book; and containing as it does, a general selection of the author's best music from his various works heretofore published, together with a large quantity of entirely new tunes and pieces, must be a work of particular interest to singing masters, choristers and congregations.

isters and congregations.
Published by WILKINS, CARTER & CO. Aug 28

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. REV CHARLES E. ABBOTT will open a school for Young Ladies, on Monday, the 16th of September next, at his resi-dence, No. 14 Hayward Place. Permission has been obtained

dence, No. 14 Hayward Place. Termission has been obtained to refer to the following gentlemen:—

Geo. W. Blagden, D. D., Baron Stow, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Chas. T. Russell, Esq., Peleg W. Chandler, Esq., Charles Stoddard, Esq., Geo. R. Sampson, Esq.

Application for Circulars or for admission to the school,

MELROSE UNION ACADEMY. THE Fall Term of this School will commence, Wednesday, Sept. 11. Instruction will be given in the various branches of English education, the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Instruction will be especially adapted to fit students for College, Teaching and the Counting Room.

TERMS:—For English branches, 86.00; Languages, extra, each \$2.00; Leving and Painting extra \$2.00; Leving

TERMS:—For English branches, \$6.00; Languages, extra, each \$2.00; Drawing and Painting extra, \$2.00; Lessons on Piano Forte and use of Instruments, \$10.00.

Board in good families, \$2.25. The Principal can board six or eight boys in his family, and take the entire charge of them, both in and out of school.

JOHN C. INGALLS, A. M., Principal.

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iel Wise, A. M.

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All kinds of Job Work done to order, with neatness and despatch. Roofs covered with Tin, Copper, or Zinc.

For the Herald and Journal. KING HEZEKIAH.

Jehovah's prophet spake, and on his bed The monarch lay, a sacrifice to death. His pitcher at the fountain soon must break; His glass its sands pour out, ere manhood yet Had spent its prime, or doffed its glorious strength. Back to his heart the crimson tides of life Came burdened with disease; and anxious brows Were gathered there, low-bending to the couch,-Where marbled members, vestured for the grave, Composed in shade, must lie. Servants came And gently went, while soldiers near their king Were leaning on their spears reversed, in woe. The rooms of state, the towers and battlements, Disrobed of mirth, were clothed in signs of death. Upon his crutch, beside the palace gate, The old Jew leaned, and paid a debt of tears And gratitude, for alms and goodly cheer. The almoner of God, the noble, pious king, Jerusalem mourned, and Israel wept as dead. To Sabbath silence sank away the voice Of busy streets, while rumor's hasty flight A note most sad gave forth of palace woe. Upon all hearts the dews of sorrow fell, And men unused to weep shed pearly tears Into the urn where royal dust must sleep. Then lit the priest his altar-sacrifice, And prayed, while Israel bent their face in prayer. The temple censer flamed its sacred spire To heaven, while cot and mansion rich were full Of seeking, made to God for royal life. His tears and cries the king poured out to God. The angel of the Covenant was moved! And mercy bowed an ear to mortal woe; The eloquence of hearts and tears prevailed; Returned a soul, redeemed to life by prayer.

Fisherville.

For the Herald and Journal. BONAPARTE.

Desolate on lone Helena's isle, He dies who awed the world; The eagle, from his "pride of place," Down to the dust is hurled.

Deep sighs are heaved from saddened hearts, Hot tears unbidden flow; And spirits that defied war's wrath

With grief are bended low. But sure the conqueror's lonely fate, From pity claims no tear; No dew-drop from affection's fount,

Falls on the warrior's bier. Then why that mourning train around? Do they not mourn a friend? They sigh o'er proud ambition's fall, They weep o'er glory's end.

Rockland, Me., Aug. 14.

WORK. BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Attend, O Man, Uplift the banner of thy kind, Advance the ministry of mind. The mountain height is free to climb. Toil on-Man's heritage is Time! Toil on!

Work on and win :-Life without work is unenjoyed; The happiest are the best employed !-Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth, And grasps the destinies of earth! Work on!

Work sows the seed : Even the rock may yield its flower,-No lot so hard, but human power, Exerted to one end and aim, May conquer fate, and capture fame Press on!

Press onward still: In nature's centre lives the fire. That slow, though sure, doth yet aspire; Through fathoms deep of mould and clay It splits the rocks that bar its way! Press on!

If nature then Lay tame beneath her weight of earth,

When would her hidden fire know birth? Thus Man, through granite Fate, must find The path-the upward path-of Mind? Work on!

Pause not in fear; Preach no desponding, servile view .-What'er thou will'st thy Will may do! Strengthen each manly nerve to bend Truth's bow, and bid its shaft ascend! Toil on!

Be firm of heart! By fusion of unnumbered years A Continent its vastness rears! A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear; Toil on and nature's conquest share! Toil on!

Within thyself Bright morn, and noon, and night succeed; Power, feeling, passion, thought and deed; Harmonious beauty prompts thy breast,-Things, angel, love and God hath blest! Work on!

Work on and win! Shall light from nature's depths arise. And thou, whose mind can grasp the skies, Sit down with fate, and idly rail? No-onward! Let the truth prevail! Work on!

TIME.

There is no remedy for time misspent; No healing for the waste of idleness, Whose very languor is a punishment Heavier than active souls can feel or guess. O, hours of indolence and discontent Not now to be redeemed! Ye sting not less Because I know this span of life was lent For lofty duties, not for selfishness-Not to be whiled away in aimless dreams, But to improve ourselves, and serve mankind, Life and its choicest faculties were given. Man should be ever better than he seems; And shape his acts, and discipline his mind. To walk, adorning earth, with hope of heaven.

SKETCHES.

BENTON AND WEBSTER.

Grace Greenwood, in a letter to the Saturday Evening Post, thus graphically notes the impressions made upon her by the two most noticeable men in the Senate, at the time of her visit, some weeks since :

"On Monday we had a great though not very lengthy speech from Benton. It was a clear, condensed, and powerful argument, as you will perceive, though not so vividly in the reading. In the manner of Mr. Benton there is often a fierce and terrible force. His sarcasm is keen and scathing, and his tones, looks and gestures, barb and drive home his stinging words. He is a proud, stern, lordly and uncompromising speaker-always manifesting a hearty and honest contempt for wordy patriotism and political blarney -all the honeying and humbugging of constituents, the cant and rant of Buncombe oratory.

"He is no juggler, nor tumbler-no player with balls and feathers-he favors you with no tight rops ...ncing, and throws you no somersets, but strides into the ring as a fierce and hardy

gladiator, or a stout boxer, not to play, but to fight. He is always in earnest, always confident, and follows up an opponent with the sure, unflagging, remorseless eagerness of a bloodhound on the scent.

"It is surprising how mildly the speeches of Mr. Benton read, compared with their spoken effect. His manner is at times strikingly dramatic in its bitter, unmitigated severity—and some of his tones are enough to chill one's blood, he is so cold and deliberate even in his passion. does not board the enemy's ship with spike and brand, nor fire it with grenades-but crushes down upon it like some ponderous iceberg. In that portion of his late speech in which he made his exulting and merciless expose of what he pronounced the dishonest compromise plotgrasping the bill and holding it up as a 'criminal, it was curious to mark the effect of his words and manner on the three great leaders opposed

" A fire kindled in the wan cheek, and shot from the keen eye of Clay. Webster's sternest glance gleamed out from beneath the black ledge of his lowering brow-while the weighty countenance of Cass wore a shocked and mildly indignant expression, 'for self and partners,' seeming to say, as the worthy Falstaff would have said, ' How the world is given to lying! There are but three honest politicians in America, and one of them is fat and grows old.'

" Colonel Benton seems full of calm, determin-

ed energy and endurance. There is about him no sign of yielding or decay. The cold, steady look of his eye, and his thin, compressed lips, show an almost superhuman strength of willpatient, even more than vehement, unwearying, unconquerable-ever renewing itself, and putting out some fresh manifestation of its vitality and its vigor. In personal intercourse, Mr. Benton is said to be, at times, exceedingly proud, distant, and haughty. One reason for this may be that he is not always rightly approached. A proud man respects pride in another, and his occasional affability certainly has the more meaning and effect, that it is neither common nor as sumed.

"On Wednesday, Mr. Webster spoke in favor of the Compromise bill. I then admired him greatly, but was by no means carried away by enthusiasm. The granite-like grandeur of his head, the solemnity of his tones and manner, the severe beauty of his language, the symmetry of his style, are certainly impressive, but not overmastering or electrifying. Outward warmth and central force, intensity of feeling and earnestness of purpose, are too obviously wanting. True, he seems serious in most that he says, but rather doggedly than deeply so. Even his wit is a sort of heavy and elephantine playfulnesshis humorous sallies light up his own dark face but for an instant, and seldom call forth a genial and irresistible response. People laugh when Webster leads the way, from patriotic and party considerations.

"In the course of his speech, the distinguished statesman commented with almost annihilating contempt on the Wilmot proviso-stood there crying down the political 'thunder,' once claimed as his peculiar property-like an old lion growling at the echo of his own roar .-But the galleries applauded, and his admirers will probably receive this speech as they receive all the words of the great leader, as manna from the seventh political heaven. By-the-by, his enemies might say that his principles resemble the celestial food of the Israelites in another respect-are new every morning; and in yet another-will not do to keep.'

A GENEROUS DOG.

My oldest son was crossing the fields in the country some distance from any dwelling, when he was pursued by a large and fierce dog, belonging to the gentleman whose land he was crossing. The lad was alarmed, and ran for his life. He struck into a piece of woods and the dog gained upon him, when he looked around to see how near the creature was, and stumbling over a stone, he pitched off a precipice and broke his leg. Unable to move, and at the mercy of the beast, the poor fellow saw the dog coming down upon him, and expected to be seized and torn; when, to his surprise, the dog came near, perceived that the boy was hurt, instantly wheeled about and went off for that aid which he could not render himself. There was no one within the reach of the child's voice. and he must have perished there, or have dragged his broken limb along, and destroyed it, so as to render amputation necessary, if the dog did not bring him help. He held up his leg, and it hung at a right angle, showing him plainly the nature of his misfortune, and the necessity of lying still. The dog went off toward the nearest house and barked for help. Unable to arrest attention, he made another visit of sympathy to the boy, and then ran to the house, there making such demonstrations of anxiety that the family followed him to the place where the child lay. Now observe that this dog was pursuing this boy as an enemy; but the moment he saw his enemy prostrate and in distress, his rage was turned to pity, and he flew to his relief. Here was true feeling, and the course he pursued showed good judgment. He was a dog of heart and head. Very few men, not all Christians, help their enemies when they are down. Some do not help their friends when they fall. This dog was better than many men who claim to be good men. I do not say that he reasoned in this matter; but there is something in his conduct on this occasion that looks so much like the right kind of feeling and action, that I think it deserves to be recorded to his credit. As few dogs will read the record, I commend the example to all mankind for their imitation .- Cor. Phil. Presbyterian.

THE BIBLE.

Children, do you love the Bible? Remem ber this is a question of vital moment. You cannot love Christ without love to the Bibleyou cannot delight in prayer without delight in the Scriptures-you cannot value holiness unless you value the word of God-you cannot be prepared for heaven, unless you bind the Gospel to your hearts. How ardently we long that every Sabbath School child, and especially every elder scholar, may daily consult, highly value, and supremely love the Bible!

"SAID" AND "DONE."

Once upon a time, on a Sunday afternoon, a lad was so lazy in his motions that he did not get to the church door till the congregation were coming out; and he said to the first man

he met:-"What! is it all done?" "No," said the man; "it's all said, but I'm thinking it will be a long time before it will be all done."-Dayspring.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

A touching incident occurred recently at steam-boat sinking on the Missouri river, near St. Louis. Among the persons who were swept overboard, were a woman, and a boy about twelve years of age. A man on board the steamer seeing the boy buffeting the waves just beyoud the boat, threw him a rope, and called to him to take hold of it. The little fellow replied, " Never mind me-I can swim-save mother." They were both rescued.

The promise of God is but the birth of the pur pose of God.

Her health has not been uniformly good, and break of mirthfulness, on Sunday, than on any

there have been times when we were alarmed other day; it is truly a day of thanksgiving, about her. She lost her appetite, pined away, and surely the most acceptable worship that she and became very feeble, though her spirits did or any one can pay is that of a glad and grateful not flag; she bore up bravely, recovered, and heart. animal spirits and gaiety.

walks from four to six miles daily, beside taking asked him earnestly why he did not rather make care of her room, and occupying herself about a proclamation for two Thanksgiving Days in the house. Her diet is spare and simple. She the year, rather than for a thanksgiving in the eats rather to satisfy hunger than to tickle her Autumn, and a Fast in the Spring.

habits causes excitement, which is sometimes a boy at school. She writes him long letters, injurious.

time seems uncommonly good, and, with the aid life, which is seldom interrupted .- Dr. Howe's of certain regularly occurring events, enables Report. her to ascertain pretty accurately the hour. For instance, she often perceives, by a slight vibration of the floor and walls, when any of the domestics are astir, and she rises immediately. She then takes her bath, arranges her hair very neatly, and with much care, for the day, puts on a common dress, and proceeds to put her room allegiance to a "Power above the Constitution." in order. Not a scrap of paper, not a particle of Great men and little men, from Daniel Webster dirt escapes her notice. She puts up every book down, have vied with each other in their flippant in the case, places the furniture in order, and abuse of the man who dared give utterance to makes everything tidy. If she completes this such a sentiment. In their judgment, such a sentask before it is time to go to breakfast, she sits timent was political blasphemy, to be expiated by down and sews diligently during the few moments there may be to spare. .

At the table, she helps herself to her food, and She eats moderately, and with great deliberation, sitting a long while at her meals, and some one within reach, with whom she can occasionally exchange words.

criticism as may be desirable. Her diary is then ing his fellow men. It was in vain that Gov. examined and criticised. Her letters are also Seward denied that he had uttered or entertainsee if they are legibly written.

of the state of the mind, and the expression of explanation. He even threatened to have the her own changes with varying conditions of bodily or mental well-being; hence, after this morn- acknowledgment of a "higher law." This last ing self-examination, she sometimes asks her threat called up Senator Hale of this State, who, teacher what her countenance expresses.

Her lessons now begin, and continue through the morning simultaneously with the lessons for "higher law," and, as such, also a candidate the classes in the institution, being each three for expulsion :- Independent Democrat. quarters of an hour, with a recess of a quarter of an hour between them.

At this time she is studying algebra, geograthan break off.

stand. She is at this time much interested in thought when the Senate went into the choice

appearance, but never anxious. She is fond of power. dress, but, with a tact that seems incomprehensible, she avoids everything gaudy, odd, or in bad taste.

slowly at dinner as at breakfast; indeed, she is petition to any always a "dainty eater."

knits, or makes purses, bags, or chains, as the case may be, and works very busily and very the decree was enforced but three days. The neatly. She is a good needle-woman, and is operation was such that it never was renewed very expert and dexterous at making various ar- in the kingdom of Babylon; and I have never ticles of female handicraft. If her teacher, or any one of her friends, sits within her reach, she it has been a crime to acknowledge, as individfrequently holds out her hand to exchange a wals or as members of an organized government, word; but, notwithstanding this interruption, that there is a power higher than your Constiword: but, notwithstanding this interruption, she is so diligent and nimble at her work, that she performs a good task.

teacher, and spends two or three hours in exercise, either taking a long stroll into the country, or through the streets. Sometimes she takes a few pennies or some fruit, and requests her teacher to give them to any poor woman or child she may meet. She is fond of going into town "shopping." She is expert at examining patterns, and chaffering about bargains, though she is too guileless to think of "beating down" the

seller. friends and acquaintance, of whom she has many. dren and dandle the baby. Such intercourses would give her more, were it not that most peoher talk rather than to talk themselves. In inreciprocity, else half its benefits are lost.

her teacher sits within her reach, so that she can occasionally exchange a word and a laugh with her, and when any emotion arises, can throw her arms around her neck and kiss her, which she often does, in the most earnest and touching manner. Usually, however, she is interrupted in the evening by some "callers"-a neighbor, one of the blind scholars, or a domestic.

She receives every one, however simple or humble, with an earnest welcome, and busies herself equally for all in getting them seats, and seeing that they are pleasantly occupied.

A humble domestic sometimes comes up to take lessons in reading, which Miss Wight is kind enough to give her, and Laura is as glad to meet her, and as ready and happy to aid agriculture in the Northern parts of America, in her, as though she were the richest lady in the our own provinces, and in New England, was land.

wide awake, bright and cheerful to the last.

laid aside, and her regular lessons are omitted. whole. In regard to the cultivation of land in But the day brings no gloom or austerity. She America, its condition arises from a variety of regards it as a pleasant day-a day of relaxation causes, and very few considerations will enable from ordinary labor-a day devoted more than you to understand how it has come about. If others to thoughtful self-communion; to a con- you ask yourself to what class does the majority sideration and enjoyment of the blessings and of emigrants belong, you will have no difficulty pleasures of life; to social relations, and duties, in coming to a conclusion. Look at the great

became again strong, active and buoyant with This reminds me that upon one of the visits of Govenor Briggs, just after he had issued a She is fond of exercise in the open air, and proclamation for the annual "Fast Day," Laura

On Sunday she writes letters to her relatives Her life is very uniform. This is found to be and friends. She takes great interest in her necessary, because departure from her usual brothers, particularly in the youngest, who is filled with good advice, touching his health, She is a light sleeper, and wakes at an early and his improvement in his studies, and his conhour. Her capacity for perceiving the lapse of duct generally. Such is the daily course of her

THE HIGHER LAW. A deal of senseless reproach and denunciation has been heaped upon Governor Seward, of New York, for his recent declaration in the Senate, of ishment, Senator Pratt, a fire-eating slaveholder from Maryland, deemed himself called to carry At the table, she helps herself to her food, and into execution. Accordingly, seizing the oc-Bill by the sinning New York Senator, he pronever likes to be hurried. She loves to have ceeded to make an exterminating onslaught on him, charging him with perjury, in taking the oath to support the Constution, while he ac-After breakfast, the teacher reads to her por- knowledged a "higher law." The attack was tions of the Scriptures, and then takes a sort of of the most coarse and insolent character, and review of her conduct and actions the day be- such as would disgrace any gentleman, not fore, making such remarks in commendation or trained in the gentlemanly business of chattelizexamined, (for she has many correspondents) to ed any sentiment inconsistent with the truest allegiance to the Constitution. The Senator She is aware that the countenance is an index from Maryland would take no denial and no New York Senator expelled for his audacious after alluding to Govenor Seward's amendment, announced himself also a believer in that "But there was one remark of the Senator

from Maryland that I wish to advert to. I do not know that I understood the precise offence phy, and history. She is very intent upon her which the Senator from New York has commitessons; she continually asks questions upon ted, for which the honorable Senator from Maryvarious subjects connected with them, and is land has suggested his expulsion. If it be the willing at any time to forego a recess rather announcement that there was a higher law than the Constitution, and which we are bound to She is acquiring a fondness for works of obey at all times and at all hazards, I myself fancy, the nature of which she begins to under- ought to be expelled, because I believe it. I "The Neighbors," which her teacher is reading of a chaplain to perform the ceremony of offering prayer and supplication, that we did recog-The lessons over, she dresses for dinner. She nize that there was a higher power over us, and is careful and pains-taking with her toilette, but I have not heard of late years that it was a never in a fluster. She is considerate about her crime to recognize a power higher than human and was worse even than the state of the farm-

Mr. Pratt, (in his seat.) No one denies that. Mr. Hale. I do remember, recorded in ancient and sacred history, an occasion somewhat analogous to this. It is recorded that on She takes dinner at one o'clock, at the table a certain occasion the princes and governors with the blind, and generally contrives to exchange words frequently with whoever is sitting within her reach. She eats as sparingly and as other than the King, for the space of three days, (it was limited to three After dinner she takes her work and sews, or days only, let it be remembered,) should be cast tution-that there is a King of kings, and a Lord of lords, before whose face the stubborn This over, she goes out to walk with her pride of the republic must bend the knee. Mr. Foote. Mr. President, will the Senator

allow me to ask him-Mr. Hale. I will get through in a moment. Mr. Foote. It is only a short question.

Mr. Hale. Now, sir, I wish this thing to be put distinctly before us. I wish we might, as individuals, understand whether it is necessary to a seat on this floor for us to put the provisions of our Constitution above the behests of the King of kings. What an idle mockery it She takes this time to make calls upon her is to stand up and reverently kiss the Holy Book, and call upon Him to help us to maintain its She gossips good-naturedly about every-day precepts, when in our hearts we maintain that trifles, and gravely about the weightier matters our Constitution is above even his supreme of births, deaths, and marriages. Of what is authority! Sir, if this is a crime, I am a crimcalled "scandal," she is still in blessed igno- inal. If the Senate is to be expurgated of everyrance. She must feel of any new caps or bon- body who believes that sentiment, let the work nets, examine any new dresses or ornaments, commence, and let it commence now. Let the and note any novelty in the fashion thereof. preamble show what is the offence of which they She must greet all the guests, make them all are guilty; that is, that they believed, high and shake hands with her teacher, fondle the chil- exalted as the sentiments they entertain of the wisdom and power of the Constitution which our give her great pleasure and some profit, and fathers formed-that they irreverently believed that there was a power higher even than that ple reverse the ordinary rule, and desire to have power, to which republicans as well as kings must bow in submission. If it be a crime, sir, tercourse with others, they wish to give all and I plead guilty to it. I will not put the Senator take nothing; with her they incline to take all from Maryland nor anybody else to the trouble and give nothing. This is not fair, and is not of proving it. I admit it; I believe it. Sir, I profitable to Laura. In the commerce of ideas believe that you have no right even to bring the at least, there should be free trade and entire supremacy of your republic into conflict with the commands of the Most High. I believe She returns home to supper, after which she that sentiment in its broadest sense, and I have writes in her diary, or attends to some corres- heretofore supposed that in the action of our pondence, for an hour or so. She then takes Government, and the sentiment of our Governher work and occupies herself busily. She ment, we had not yet, in the plentitude of our seems perfectly cheerful when by herself and power and in the unbridled state of our pride, unnoticed; she is better pleased, however, to come to that pitch of presumption that it was have any one sit near her, even if they do not to be considered an offence against the Constispeak together. But she is most happy when tution to bow reverently to the power of the Most High.

STATE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

About a year ago, many of our readers had an opportunity of making the acquaintance of Professor Johnston, the distinguished agricultural chemist, at Syracuse, when he delivered an address at the State Fair. He has since returned to England, and at a late meeting of a Farmer's Club in Berwickshire, gave a short account of his tour in America. An abstract of his observations will be read, here, we presume, with some interest.-Emancipator.

"The Professor mentioned that the state of generally what the state of agriculture in Scot-She retires to bed at 9 o'clock, as a matter of land probably was eighty or ninety years ago. habit and of duty, but never from a sense of In some parts of New Brunswick they are very drowsiness, for she never seems sleepy. She is nearly in the precise condition in which Scotland was 120 years ago. Go as far West as you Sunday brings some change. Her work is like, the same general description applies to the and joys. She would no more think of sup- crowds of people who go from Ireland, from the

LAURA BRIDGMAN'S HABITS OF LIFE. | pressing a hearty laugh, or repressing any out- | Highlands of Scotland-ask yourself of what class they consist-what amount of intelligence and agricultural knowledge they possess; and in the answer to this you will at once find the NELSON'S CHINESE LUSTRAL WASHING key to the state of the land in the whole North key to the state of the land in the whole Northern part of America.

> est was in the first place cut down and burned, after which the ashes were scattered, and a crop of wheat and oats was sown; when this crop was cut down and another was sown; but they did not always remove the straw—they do not trouble themselves with any manure. The second year they sowed it again, and harrowed it, and generally took three crops in succession. When they can take no more out of it, they either sow grass seeds, or, as frequently, let it seed itself. They will then sometimes cut hay for twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen or twenty years in succession; in fact, so long as they can get half a ton an acre from it. The land was years in succession; in fact, so long as they can get half a ton an acre from it. The land was then broken up, and a crop of oats taken—then potatoes, then a crop of wheat, and then hay for twelve years again; and so the same course was repeated. Now this was the way in which this was treated; this was the way in which the exhaustion is brought about. This exhaustion existed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, in Upper Canada to a considerable extent, over the whole of New England, and extended even into the State of New York. Well, but what steps were they taking to remedy this state of things? Were they doing anything to state of things? Were they doing anything to bring back the land to a productive condition?
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> Sold wholesale by DAMA, FARRAN & HIDE, manustate of things? Agents; and at retail by Grocers generally throughout the country.
>
> Orders from the country, sent by Expressmen or by and in order to do this, were they taking steps lette and in order to do this, were they taking steps letter, will meet with prompt attention.
>
> to put any knowledge into the heads of those July 17
>
> 4w who cultivate it? Now on those points he was happy to say that he could speak favorably.
>
> But what inducement had they to make these
>
> The subscriber, aware of the adulterations practised in exertions? They grow corn enough—they have no want of agricultural produce as we have: but when he told them what was the condition but when he told them what was the condition (Samples of Drugs in their original state will of New England in reference to the Western States they would understand. All the new States—all the virgin land where wheat was cultivated—vielded a crop for little or nothing, but states—is the total time and the condition of tivated—yielded a crop for little or nothing, but it could not yield by any means a large crop.
>
> N. B. With the above arrangement all can be supply the supply that the supply the supply that In the State of Michigan, between Lakes Superior and Erie, the average produce was not twelve bushels an acre; but it was got for nothing. In New Brunswick, which was very thinly populated, he was told that ten bushels an acre paid well—but the produce was not large. In the Western States they were unable to pro-In the Western States they were unable to pro-In the Western States they were dual to the duce it very cheaply. At the time I was there the prices varied from 60 to 80 cents a bushel—
>
> Sunday School Books. Particular attention will be paid to furnish Sabbath School Books.
>
> Sunday School Books attention will be paid to furnish Sabbath School Books. sive Western States and part of New York, where it was shipped to England, the price varied according to the distance. Now, the condition of things in the Western States in refer.
>
> March 6
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> Likewise, a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, well adapted to Sunday Schools, and Adult Libraries, will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at the very lowest prices.
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> March 6
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> CHARLES WAITE. ried according to the distance. Now, the condition of things in the Western States in refercondition of England in reference to the wheatgrowing countries of the Baltic. The condition Building, Office 24,) Boston. of the farmers was excedingly bad, and in Maine he was informed that they were all in a state of bankruptcy. The land was all mortgaged, which hung like a millstone round their necks, ey, Merchandise, &c., through the North part of New Hamp-

Time, with all its celerity, moves slowly on to him whose whole employment is to watch its flight .- Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

July 1st. Bro. B. was converted to God about thirty years since, through the faithful labors of the Rev. E. F. Newell, and was by him received DEARL MARTIN. DEALER IN CARPETinto the M. E. Church: of which he lived a faithful member, and died much lamented by the church and all who knew him. He was a good man, "full of faith and the Holy Ghost." And to him death had no terrors; it was but the voice of his heavenly Father to call him to PATRONIZED BY THE MEDICAL FACthe voice of his heavenly father to call him to his home in heaven. His trust was in the Lord Jesus Christ, and while he stood on Jordan's stormy banks, he sang:—

Legs, Arms and Hands, (from 30 to \$70.) Warranted for stormy banks, he sang:—

Stormy banks, he sang:—

"My suffering time will soon be o'er, Then I shall sigh and weep no more: My ransomed soul will soar away.

forty years ago, and joined the Baptist Church; about thirty years ago he joined the Methodist E. Church in this place, and remained a good member until death. He was a man of strong faith, and an advocate for that religion that has faith, and an advocate for that religion that has and an advocate for that religion that has under the most eminent physicians in seven of the Royal Hospower and life in it. He was esteemed by all pitals. Gospel he had recommended to others was his support in death. He selected the following field Streets, Boston. Entrance 2 1-2 Bromfield Street. text for his funeral sermon; Tim. 2: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and requested that the writer of this should attend the services at his funeral.

References—Drs. J. C. Warren, S. D. Townsend, J. Mason Warren, M. S. Perry, D. H. Storer, J. V. C. Smith, Editor Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and Editor of Zion's Herald.

Moses Donnell.

Moses Donnell.

W. PRUDEN & CO., Furniture,

W. Pruden & Co., Furniture,

Was Prokesfield, Jr., died in Campton,

N. H., July 16, aged 38 years, of bleeding of
the lungs. Ten years he was a consistent follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was a

Moses Donnell.

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Chairs. lower of the Lord Jesus Christ. He was a member of the Calvinist Baptist Church, but a Sofas, Chairs, Feather Beds, constant attendant of the Methodist Church, and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other establishment in the city. a home for our preachers, many of whom will remember his hospitality. He was a good man and died in peace, triumphing in the Lord. J. G. SMITH.

Plymouth, N. H., Aug. 13. JEREMIAH STILES died in Waterford, Me.,

July 29. Father Stiles had been a member of the Methodist E. Church for fifty years. He Dock Square,) Boston. GEORGE ALLEN. in the world; but his life for a half century had been such as to cause even the enemies of the cross to acknowledge that he was a strictly honest and good man. His house has been the home of the weary itinerant for many years; but now the church, with his wife and children, are called to mourn the loss of a friend and father. The circumstances of his death were affecting; and peculiarly so, because he was taken suddenly. He was attending to the usual duties of life when a severe pain resulting from but now the church, with his wife and children, duties of life when a severe pain, resulting from an obstruction in the chest, warned him of his sudden dissolution; and in a few hours he lay in the icy arms of death. But death was no in the icy arms of death. But death was no terror to him-it found him pursuing the same uniform Christian course that he had during life. The triumph of the last hours were marked by the most tender manifestation of affection directed to his wife and family; and no less so involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the toward his kind physician, around whose neck writers he threw his arms, and gave utterance to the most tender emotions of a nature sanctified by the grace of God. SWANTON RANKS.

Otisfield, Me., Aug. 14.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ern part of America.

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My ransomed soul will soar away,
To meet my God in endless day."

And then fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit; that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

CYRUS PHENIX.

Cherryfield, Me., Aug. 13.

Bro. Jonathan Tyler, a licensed local preacher, died in Windsor, Me., July 28, aged 67 years. Bro. T. experienced religion about forty years ago, and joined the Baptist Church;

Looking Glasses

G. W. PRUDEN.

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